



AN. super 20.

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Medical Manuscript

commencing
c. A.D. 1786.

Consisting of several parts: —

Prescript: Medic:

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and commencing at other

Posologia & Therapentia.

From the Library of W.M. Foster, M.D.,
of North Aston Hall, Oxon.
and was probably previous
of his — a Dr. Carrick.

7567

This will be Dr James
Gregory 1753 - 1821
Died
Prof. Med. Ed. 1776 - 90
& Prof. Med 1790 to his
death.

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'Gregory's Lectures'; notes of part of
a course of medical lectures (numbered 23-
46). Portions of the notes are by different
hands. Foll. 2-10, 202-end are blank.

This will be James Gregory, 1753-1821, professor
of the Institutes of Medicine at Edinburgh in 1776
and professor of Medicine from 1790 to his death.
[W. O.]

FROM
THE LIBRARY
OF
SIR WILLIAM OSLER, BART.
OXFORD

Tooth ach

of Scurvy and by this means the Roots of the Teeth have been laid bare when by frequently Scourfying them the Gums have grown again have enlarged at the Root of the Teeth and by the Teeth that have been loose in Consequence of the Loss of their Support have become fixed again.

8. In regard to the abating the violence of the pain next to topical Bleeding Opiates may be general be made use of with great freedom. I have known when the Dis. was simply grievous it has been removed in one Night by the exhibition of an Opiate without any other Remedy -

9. and lastly Extraction But it is always to be considered that this Dis. often proceeds from Rheumatic affection -- when there is no Topical affection of the Tooth. whenever a Tooth is drawn it ought never to be in the time of Inflammation at least not while it subsists with Violence -- There have been instances of fatal Hemorrhage in Consequence of this -

10. With regard to Regimen it must vary according to particular Cases of the Dis. sometimes the Dis. has been removed or alleviated by a total Abstinence from Animal Food and fermented Liquors, especially Abstinence from Flesh Suppers. This to be sure is the Case in Plethoraic and Rheumatic Habits but in other Cases a Regimen quite the

Tooth Ach

reverse is attended with the best Success; I don't know any thing more effectual to prevent the return of the Disorder than keeping the Mouth very clean and daily washing it with Cold Water; keeping the Head too constantly shaved and washing it all over every Day with Cold Water. If the Dis. returns periodically the Bark ought to be tried.

Authors

Mr Beardmore has wrote the best Treatise I know of upon the Teeth.

Gen.
Gout
History

The Gout sometimes comes on without any previous Indisposition but in general there are certain Sy. by which a Person might know that a Fit of the Gout is approaching. These Sy. have in general their seat in the Alimentary Tube and particularly in the Stomach. It is in general preceded for three days before by Flatulency and want of Appetite tho' commonly the day before the Attack there is an — uncommon Keenness of Appetite. It is in general preceded by Costiveness often by irregular Fits of, &c. sometimes by a Torpor of the V. S. sometimes by a Suppression of usual Sweats in those who are apt to sweat at night. There is — sometimes a Sensation of Cold as if a Gale of wind was going down their Thigh or like a Stream of Cold Water. There are many Marks of their V. S. being particularly affected sometimes a violent Shedding of Scars and that Pale — Vain which is a general Attendant of V. Disorders, sometimes the day before the Fit comes on the Patient feels an unusual heat in the part the longer these Sy. continue, the more — severe generally is the Paroxysm but it frequently happens

Gout

in vigorous Constitutions, early in Life; a Fit of the Gout attacks without any previous warning, It generally attacks in this way about one or 2 o'Clock in the Morning when the Patient has gone to Bed in perfect health, he first wakes out of his Sleep with a violent pain probably in the great Toe or in the Ball of it, or at other times it comes on with a sensation as if the Patient had strained his Ankle or Foot, it has exactly the same appearance and he walks about many days together and sometimes it goes off without coming to any great height and the person believes himself that he has got some slight Strain and does not dream of the Gout. But the Gout is a Dis. much more frequent than is imagined, because too thin not of it unless we are laid up with a violent Paroxysm, but there are every day Instances of people having a pain in their Feet or the Ball of the great Toe which shew not the least Doubt it is a gouty pain but as it comes to no height no notice is taken of it. In general in the beginning it attacks people in the cool manner just mentioned with all the Sy. of Infl. It, however the Sy. of Gout are not so violent as in the common acute Rheumatism. It generally begins with some degree of Rigor at least when the Patient is waked from his Sleep with pain he has a slight Shivering a common in the beginning of Fevers. I mentioned the Ball of the great

Gout

See as most commonly the Seal of the Pain but this is not universal. It Attacks commonly in regular Prooxyomis and goes round the whole Foot and seldom ever remains with great violence in any one Spot above a few hours at a time extremely seldom above 7 or 8 hours at the same time making a Progress from one part of the Foot to the other, 'till it has visited every part. Generally speaking after being 2 days in one foot it Seizes the other and goes over that Foot much in the same manner as the first. I believe it is uncommon for any person to have a severe fit only in one foot without the other's being affected, and in proportion as the violence of the pain comes on in one place it diminishes in another. when the Constitution begins to decline and the Gout is exceeding severe it attacks other Vomits of the Body particularly the Elines and the Liver. In the beginning of the Dis. the Striae is remarkably high coloured and in small quantity and deposits a Bosphorus Sediment. It is impossible to fix any time of the Continuance of the pain. It generally lasts in proportion to the violence of it therefore with People far advanced in Life whose Constitutions are much broke their fits will be less severe but of longer Duration. Frequently when the Dis. is of long continuance it produces particular kinds of Concretions in the Vomits called Sphagi which may pierce it with great severity without any of these Concretions in the Vomits the Seal of which is in the Muscular Membranes immediately under the Skin at the same time many others that

Gout

have the Gout very slightly have these Ticks very —
copiously, There is one instance in V. written of Ticks
being produced in all the Joints in the space of a day in a
man of 40 years old who lived with the utmost Temperance

In the Common Course the Paroxysm comes on generally
most violent towards Night and keeping Patient in constant
pain during the whole Night with a constant measure of
Vibration and to and froing about from one place to another and
a constant expectation of finding some place where he
can lay his Leg with tolerable ease and as certainly in the
Morning there is a Convulsion of the skin and soon after
he drops asleep and that is generally the only Sleep he
gets during the Course of the Paroxysm, when the —
Patient drops asleep perhaps about 6 in the Morning a
Sweat generally comes out over the whole Body upon the
part where the pain is as well as the rest of the Body and
many people that never sweat upon other occasions have
this Sweat in the Morning, The Patient generally continues
pretty moderate thro' the day and as the Evening comes on
the Paroxysm gradually approaches.

Tis a circumstance pretty generally observed that
there is an uncommon Degree of Clearness of the head in
the Paroxysms notwithstanding the want of Sleep perhaps
for many Nights. The Liking of the Spirits comes on —
more after the Fit is gone off and when the Patient sleeps

Gout

Nine or ten hours in the day then he has the greatest depression of Spirits —

When People come to be far advanced in life and the Constitution much broke there is often very little Intermission between the Paroxysms of the Gout and the Paroxysm is never violent instead of pain — there is rather a Sickness of the Stomach Loss of Appetite and now Breathing the urine copious and impure often an Itching over the whole Body and a Spasm. These sy: frequently attend the Gout in people whose Constitutions are much broke sometimes there is a universal Laziness and Diarrhea. Or it is broken — Constitutions often attacks the Head or Lungs as well as the Stomach. When it attacks the head it comes on with a violent headache which lasts a considerable time before the Patients — become delirious and comatoser. When it attacks the Breast the Patient is vexed with all the sy: of Peripneumonia, great difficulty of Breathing and a Sense of Stricture on the Lungs. When it attacks the Stomach the Patient has intolerable violent pain there great Tension Coldness and Torpor in the Stomach and a Craving for Cold Drush. The only way in which we can pronounce that these pains are the Gout, is from — knowing that it is in the Patients Constitution. I have often seen it begin with an Angina. any thing that produces the — Inflammatory Diathesis in Gouty Constitutions is apt to bring on a fit of the Gout and when it does come on it clears the Constitution for that time of any Dis. it labours under —

Gout

It is a very certain thing that the Gout has often salutary Effects on the Constitution. To be sure considering the violent pain it occasions and how frequently it weakens the Constitution, entirely breaks it, and often pretty early in Life, it would be hard if there were not some advantages attending it. It most frequently removes all the variety of Stomach Complaints, all the Complaints that affect the Alimentary Canal, many Nervous Disorders too are carried off by it, particularly Rethnia, Paralytic Disorders Convulsions and Dropesies. Intermitting Favers are sometimes carried off by it. we frequently find it alternate with nephritic Complaints. & that of the Gout often removes Nephrotic Paroxysms and Stranguary Complaints.

It is a good sign of the Gout's going off of the urine deposit a large Sediment sometimes the Act is carried off by a Spontaneous Diarrhoea

Cure

I shall first treat of what is proper to be done in the Paroxysm.

Here it is of Importance to make a Distinction between those People that have strong and vigorous Constitutions, in whom the Dis. may easily be propagated to the Extremities and those people whose V. is much

Gout

weakened who have a great Atonia. Between these two there must be a great difference of Treatment. In general the thing we have to do is merely to mitigate the violence of the Dis. and if we can so shorten the Fit but with persons of strong and vigorous Constitutions we may use more freedom with regard to certain Applications to shorten the Fit and alleviate the Pain whereas with persons that are a good deal weakened and especially where it appears that the Dis. is very mobile, there we must be very cautious, for very often Medicines that appear to be very simple have even fatal Effects, Walking has often put off an approaching Fit but at other times it has the contrary Effect of accelerating the Paroxysm. The Business then during the Fit is to endeavour to abate the violence of it without incurring any Danger of repelling it.

I shall now mention the particular Remedies that are applied in the Paroxysm.

1. Bleeding I think very seldom takes place in this Dis. There may be Cases where general Bleeding may be safe supposing any young stout man, vigorous and Plethoric, in a Course of high Living to be seized with a Fit, I believe he might be Blooded with just as much propriety as in any other Inflammatory Dis. and with great Safety and that it would tend to abate the violence of the Inflammatory State of the Dis. but with most People I believe Bleeding is very useless and will

Gout

many very improper. Most Gouty People have weak Nerves, and with all People of that Constitution Bleeding does not agree, wherever the Dis. attacks the head the Breast or the Bowels to be sure copious Bleeding is as proper as in other Inflammatory Affections of those parts - But altho' in common Cases Bleeding is not at all necessary and sometimes attended with Danger yet topical Bleedings have often very good Effects in mitigating the violence of the Pain. When the Dis. attacks the Ball of the great Toe and the parts about are much Swelled and the pain becomes excruciating Topical Bleedings have often very good Effects especially in people whose Constitutions are vigorous it may be done with Safety and it runs no risque of dispelling the Dis.

2. Vomiting is sometimes of great Service it sometimes prevents the Impending Fit. This is particularly the Case where the occasional Cause of the Dis. is Crudity or a Morbid Acid in the Stomach. Vomiting by removing this may prevent the Paroxysm; and even during the Fit it is proper to bring up Crudities which might keep up and increase the Violence of the Fit. There is an Account in the Philosophical Transactions of a violent Fit of the Gout being removed by the Vomiting a large Quantity of Acid. The Effects of Vomits are to promote a Circulation and Perspiration and on that Account they may be serviceable

16

Gout

with this Cause because whatever promotes Perspiration tends to mitigate the violence of the pain ...

3. Cathartics sometimes likewise prevent an impending Fit where the occasional Cause is sometimes morbid in the Alimentary Canal; but at the same time independent of this, I believe all that is necessary during the Course of the Dis. is just to keep the Belly open. We must be extremely cautious of purging in Habits that are in any Degree worn out. Where the Patient is strong and Plethora a cooling Laxative that may give two or three Stools may be highly proper because it tends to abate the violence of the Inflammatory Fever and at the same time with such Patients there is no hazard of rehelling the Dis. But there are many Instances of Patients who have suffered greatly from a Purging during the Paroxysm it has made the Disorder stiff and often attacks the Stomach. We find Dr. Sydenham particularly a great Enemy to Purging during the Fit.

4. Sudorifics All acid Sudorifics are highly improper - with young vigorous People but those Sudorifics that are sudative and that keep a gentle Moisture on the Skin are universally found to be of Service ...

I observed that in general always towards Morning the Patient gets a little Sleep perhaps two or three hours and then generally wakes in a little Stool. I am very sure that Drinking any Diluents and if the Constitution is debilitated

Gout

such as are gently stimulating and then lying in the Bed till 12 or 1 o'Clock is of real Service and tends to shorten the Fit, but all violent Sweats tend to weaken the Patient and as such do great mischief.

5. External Applications Those that are generally used in the beginning are Emollient - - - Tomentous and Cataphlaemus But they are really in general of very little Service when applied in the very beginning of the Disease and whilst the pain is very violent but before the Swelling has begun wherever they - - - facilitate the Swelling they do Service but after the Swelling and redness is fairly come on I don't think they are of any Service at all and I am sure that a - - - constant Application of Emollient Pulties of any kind to the Limbs tends greatly to weaken it and to make the Patient longer in being able to walk than he would have been had he never used any. One of the most common Pulties is that made of Rye Meal when there is such an extreme tenderness that the Patient cannot bear to have the part touched I have known the pain greatly relieved by the Steams of warm Water The common Applications of Camphorated Spirits of Wine are attended with the greatest Danger There are many Instances of its - -

7

Gout

relieving the Gout and being attended with fatal Consequences

The Oddest Practice in the Gout that was ever heard of is -
the application of Cold, with a view unquestionably not only to
mitigate the violence of the pain but totally to remove it. It
has been carried so far as to apply Pultices of Snow to the part
which we may easily believe will quickly melt and as fast
as it has melted new Snow has been applied. This has
been practised in some parts of Germany and whenever
the Patient has been able to set his feet on the Ground he
has been carried out and made to walk in the Snow

We find some Observations of this kind in Putlins -

Obs. in Medicæ. You may easily imagine I dont speak of
these things to recommend them in Practice. We can
never attempt them with any Degree of Safety unless a
Person has a very sound, strong, vigorous Constitution
This is the last thing one would prescribe tho' it has been in
some Cases attended with Success. There is no doubt indeed
of its Success in the present Paroxysm but there is a
difficulty with respect to its Consequences. I would never
advise any Patient to try what I have often practised upon
myself, that is when a Fit of the Gout is going off I have
frequent Effusion of Cold Water on the Feet with a view merely

Gout

to brace them and I have always found remarkable Service, that I have walked much sooner than I should otherwise have done. But I have never done this till the Gout has been quite gone off, and tho' I use such a Freedom with myself trusting to my own Constitution I would not advise any other person to do it.

There are arid Cataplasms and Sudorifics -- sometimes applied to the Feet in the Gout tho' these are generally used where the Gout is a fixed pain in the internal viscera and we want to bring it down to the Feet, any thing stimulating to the Feet is the Method used to bring down the Gout to that part -- Sudorifics are sometimes however used when the Gout is in the feet and are found to relieve the pain when extremely violent. If the swelling be not come on the application of a Mustard Cataplaism immediately above the part brings on an external inflammation which is always takes off much of the pain and makes the swelling come on much sooner but it is a mere temporary Relief and if the swelling be already come on they are by no means proper.

As to the application of Plasters I have known them used where a Fit of the Gout has been actually present

Gout

in the Fleet, The only View of them is to bring it down to the Fleet. In this Case they are frequently applied and they are found to Discharge excessively when the Gout is come down, but they are very difficult to heal afterwards. When once the Swelling and Redness is come on they can by no means take place Among external Applications the best I know is very soft Wool next to that is Hair or the softest Flannel. There should be a Contrivance too to keep the weight of the Cloathes off

6. Opiates are what we naturally have recourse to in all violent pain's. However I think that in the Gout they are of extremely little Service, undoubtedly if a person takes a sufficient Dose he may in this case as in all other Cases allay the violence of pain, but at the same time the Sleep that he gets will be very disturbed, and makes him much more confused the next day.

For this reason I never give Opiates during the violence of the Fit but when it remits we may use them with great success and I am persuaded from my own Experience and from that of many others that they may be used at a certain Period with great advantage, the Period I mean is after the Violence of the Fit is gone off, at which period most people have for three or four days a pain and uneasiness just sufficient to keep them from sleeping, any People will be in this situation

Gout

Sometimes for 10, 12 or 14 Days and never shut their Eyes till 6, or 7 o'clock. Now I say that at this time a moderate Dose of Opium 300 or 360 gr. of Ld. is sufficient to procure the Patient refreshing sound Sleep without any Inconveniencie the next day and its an Effect of Opium always to increase Diaphoresis whch people in the Gout have a Disposition to in the morning, This Practice is much recommended of late by Dr. Warner in his Treatise on the Gout. If he had given a plain Account of his own Experience in the Gout of the different Remedies he tried and of the different Effects of them, if he had given us a Book of Facts of this kind of 40 or 50 pages it would have been a much more valuable Work than the long Account he has given of the Theories that were buried in Oblivion 50 years ago However what he says on the Subject of Opium is well worthy Attention.

17. Diet During the Paroxysm it must depend upon the Circumstances of the Patient's Constitution. If he is Plethoric and has marks of the Inflammatory Diathesis it ought to be just the same cooling Diet as in other Inflammatory Fevers. If he avoids animal Food and fermented Liquors at that time he will have them much milder, than if he indulged in a free use of them. But if the Patient is advanced in Life and of his Constitution

Gout

19

is broke and there is the smallest apprehension of the Disease attacking the Disease, when the Gout is on he ought to live a little alone fully and to drink more fermented Liquors than at another time. I desire many of my Patients in such Cases to take a little Wine and especially Wine of a strong Body such as Maderia which is the best and to take it more liberally than they have been accustomed to in perfect Health. When a Fit of the Gout is on it is not the time to abridge myself with persons that are young and Plethoraic and that have great Vigor of Constitution.

Treatment in the Intervals

In regard to any Medicine or any particular Regimen that may prevent an Attack of the Gout there is very great difficulty often in saying how far it may be proper for a Person to submit to such Medicine, because the great Question is whether or not the person would be the worse if he went without a Fit of the Gout. At the same time to any person that enjoys perfect Health about the prime of life and is only subject to the Gout in that Case there can be but little hesitation. If he is acquainted with any Regimen that would preserve him from the Attack of the Gout and if it appears that the Regimen has no tendency to impair his Constitution he will undoubtedly do right to submit to it.

Gout

But as the Gout in the decline of Life is always attended with Sy. of general Debility particularly of the Alimentary Canal. It is universally allowed by all Physicians that the Patient should follow such a regimen and take such Medicines as do not tend to lower but to brace the System.

I shall now mention most of the Methods that have been proposed for preventing the Return of the Gout

1. Great Dependance has been laid upon Aromatics which generally tend to brace the System. Bitter & Aromatics or Stomachic Medicines have been prescribed for the Gout in the earliest Ages. We find them particularly mentioned by Caelius Aurelianus and by all the Greek Writers. Upon this Plan the Duke of Portland's powders have been found of which you will find an Account in the Lond. Med. Essays It appears that they consist in a variety of Bitters and Aromatics, a number of Ingredients thrown together upon no particular Plan. They have however been in great Reputation for the Cure of the Gout, and it is a certain Thing that Numbers who have taken this Medicine who before were Subject to return of the Gout every year have got rid of it entirely. There is no question of the Cure. At the same time it has appeared in

Gout

England that a great number of these People that have got rid of the Gout in this way, have broke their Constitutions entirely and some have died Aprospective, some Paralytic and some Dropical; in short a variety of different Disorders - have some carried them off. There are numerous Examples of this kind so that this great Medicine is now universally laid aside. It has been at different times revived and been in reputation and then laid aside again for the same reason. We may observe here of Bitters in general that tho' extremely proper to strengthen the Stomach if taken for a certain time yet the long continued use of them is extremely hurtfull producing a real Debility whether it be owing to some Iatrogenic poisonous Quality in them as we find that Bitters poison several other Animals. I shall not say, but with regard to the Fact it is clear that a continued use of Bitters tends to debilitate the Constitution. At the same time tho' I mention this I would still recommend Bitters to those People that have the Gout in their Constitutions and that have their Constitutions broke a good deal. I would advise them from time to time to take Bitters but particularly the Bark with a view to strengthen their Stomach and to prevent the

Gout

Generation of Fluids but let them be taken sparingly
and with Intermissions, Chamomile Tea is often —
prescribed with the same view and that very judiciously —
But Tansey Tea was in great Reputation some years
ago for the Gout?

I apprehend any Effects it had was merely as a
Stomachic Medicine; but its Effects were never —
considerable. With most People it seemed to have no
Effect at all and it is now generally laid aside

With respect to the Powder that is in Fashion at
present as there is always some Medicinal Fashion
for the Cure of the Gout, I can say nothing at all
about it because It is kept a Secret; It does not
however appear to be a Bitter but rather an —
Antimonial and to operate by increasing Perspiration
and a flow of Urine. From the Accounts given of
these Powders it should seem that in some Cases
they have been of great Service in alleviating the Fit
indeed in removing it altogether but it is to be —
considered that it is only within these three years that
they have begun to be used. Therefore we can say nothing
of their Effect either in preventing a Fit, or how far it
can be prevented with Impunity.

Gout

2. The Theory of the Gout proceeding from a Morbid Acid naturally leads to the practice of giving alkalies and Tincture and to be sure as far as a Morbid Acid acts in the Stomach as an occasional cause of bringing on the Gout alkalies or Tincture immediately applied may be of service Upon the same principle the Mineral Waters that contain Alkali have been recommended in the Gout and are said to have been frequently used with good success A small Dose of Volatile Alkali taken in the morning in the Interval of the Paroxysm is much recommended by Dr. Swieten and the Patients drinking a Decoction or Infusion of Sassafras or any gentle Aromatic that tends to produce Sweat, and the Patient sweating in this way for some hours every Morning he says has been of great Service in preventing the Return of the Gout I have no experience of this at all but perhaps any person that has frequent Returns may find it worth his while to attempt a Plan of this kind, but any person that has a Fit but once a year would never think of following such a Plan because in the first place it is exceedingly disagreeable and what is more the long use of Sweating so long in the Morning and lying so long in Bed must debilitate the Constitution I dont know any thing that tends to do it so much as constant daily Sweat

Gout.

Upon the same principle viz: with a view to destroy Phlegm & Acidity Lime Water has been much recommended and really in several Cases I think it has been of Service I have known people who have drank Quarts of Lime Water every day and perhaps they have had a Fit of the Gout more seldom and more gently than before, but I have not known any Instances of its preventing the Disease If it be in the Winter time whose Stomachs are much debilitated should not take it perfectly cold --

Upon the same principle Soap has been recommended as a Destroyer of Acidity. I have not seen any such Effects. Indeed there are few people who can bear it in such a Quantity as to have that Effect on the Blood, if there was any Acid in the Blood which there is found not to be

3. Diet upon which greater dependance is to be had than upon any thing else. One of the great occasions of the Gout is certainly free living and especially an Excess in point of eating and particularly eating very high seasoned Food and this naturally leads people to imagine that great Temperance in point of Regimen and abstion from fermented

Gout

Liquors and Animal Food must be a good Method of curing the Gout. There are certainly numberless Instances of People that have had the violence of the Disorder greatly mitigated by being reduced to a Milk and Vegetable Diet, and there can be no Doubt but there are some Examples of the Dis. being absolutely cured by this means and I don't at all doubt that People whose Constitutions are sound, if early in life they would take to such a Diet might prevent the Dis. altogether, even with but moderate Exercise, But at the same time after people's Constitutions begin to fail I should never advise them to have recourse to such a Diet because I have known some Instances of its proving fatal, it prevented the Gout indeed, but that very Circumstance was fatal because the Gout was necessary to the Constitution, If a person has a mind to make a Transition from a full Diet to a low Diet or from a low one to a full one It must always be by slow degrees especially in gouty people But tho' there may be a difficulty with respect to a total Change of Diet there can be no Hesitation at all with regard to extreme Temperance particularly with regard to Abstinence from all Flesh Suppers. These are highly improper for People subject to the Gout and what animal Food they do take should be plainly dressed and eat only in its own Gravy. People that sit down every day to eat

Gout

Animal Food highly Seasoned will find it attended with all the same inconveniences as the Duke of Portland's Powders, for whether you take a Quantity of Aromatic Spice in the form of an Electuary from an Apothecary's Shop or take it in the Dish at Table it can make no difference at all)

With regard to the other parts of Regimen. Strong bodied Wines agree best with gouty People. All weak Wines are apt to bring on a Morbid Acidity Port and Madeira are generally the best wines and where there is a Morbid Acidity in the Stomach Brandy and Water are perhaps better and preferable to any wine and of all Liquors very old Porter not stale nor in a State of Fermentation is much the best. I know that with many gouty people it will easier than the best Wine. It is in point of Regimen certainly proper to keep up a free perspiration. It is observed that Gouty people are generally less disposed to sweat than others. It has been proposed with a view to keep off the Gout, to keep the Legs and Feet thickly clothed and even to have holes in the Soles of their Shoes to let in the wet and I dare say in some cases it may be of

Gout

considerable Service but at the same time we must consider that if a Person lives in other respects in such a way as to produce the Gout, merely endeavouring to keep it out of the Head is certainly a bad Practice

4. The Remedy I have principal Dependence upon and I am perfectly convinced that it would cure the Gout radically with Temperance even where there is a strong hereditary Taint in Exercise but not the Exercise that Gentlemen take on Horseback 5 or 6 Miles and back again, tho' this is very good and it is better to do so than sit by the Fireside but at the same time this with most people has very little Effect but making them eat twice as much Dinner as they otherwise would so that what is gained one way is lost another. But the Exercise I mean is severally Labour. The Dis. being unknown to Labouring People is sufficient to prove this practice to be good and universal Experience confirms it. But the proper Exercise is not riding on Horseback and much less in a Wheel Carriage but the Exercise that is particularly adapted to this Dis. is Exercise by way of Walking and Strong Bodily Labour where there is great use made of Muscular Motion, I have known many Cases where there

Gout

have been Sopli in the Vomits that have been removed by such Exercise, and as I said before I believe with Temperance it would cure the Dis.

Next to Exercise the constant daily Friction of the whole Body the Legs particularly is of great use This part of Regimen ought to be particularly attended to by all People in the Decline of Life and where the Gout does not form into a regular Stil, In order to Invite it to the Extremities when that is wanted the Legs ought to be kept constantly warm It may be observed that in all Cases whatever where we think proper to recommend Frictions we should never or at least with a number of people we ought not to recommend simple Frictions, because what is so simple few will submit to therefore it is always a proper method to order the Flannel with which the part is rubbed to be fumigated with some Aromatic Gum that shall give an appearance of a medicine In that way we find People will continue for months and years in the use of Friction, whereas if you only order Flannel they will not continue it 8 days We often prescribe Ointments for the same Intention

5. The going into a Warm Bath is much used by some People and in some Circumstances I believe with great Advantage. There are numberless instances of People who

Gout

had almost entirely lost the use of their Limbs by the long continuance of the Gout, that by Bathing in Bath or Buxton water have in a great measure recovered the use of them

Cold Bathing has likewise been used by many people subject to the Gout as one of the most powerful Remedies of the Systⁿ and I believe with great advantage, however there is considerable Danger in using the Cold Bath by People subject to the Gout because if the Constitution is much debilitated by the Dis. and the time of the Fit is approaching there must be bad Consequences but by people whose Constitutions are entire and from this Danger is not so great

6. It does not appear that Purging is of any particular service in preventing the Return of the Gout, occasionally perhaps it may be of Service so far as there is any Vorder in the P.D. that must act as an occasional cause of the Dis. and certainly so far as keeping the Belly open tends to free it off an Infl^y Diastasis, so far it may be of Service in preventing the Gout otherwise it does not appear that it is of any Consequence and it is certain that a repeated use of Cathartics tends very much to debilitate the Systⁿ of the Alimentary Canal and so far must do Mischief

7. The same may be said with regard to Vomits, Tonics &c

Gout

know are oft? Serviceable for preventing an Attack^{ing}.
Gout is occasioned by a Morbid Acidity in the Stom^m mean - when that acts as an occasional Cause of the Paroxysm - Tonick by taking this off and promoting perspiration prevent the Paroxysm at that time but the too frequent use of them generally debilitates the Tonic of the Stomach.

8. There are some Mineral Waters that are in great Reputation for the Gout especially those that contain an alk. but all Cathartick Mineral Waters that purge very briskly are highly improper and dangerous for the reason I just now mentioned The Mineral Waters that are in the greatest Reputation for Gouty people where the Constitution is much debilitated the Tonic of the Stomach very much hurt in Consequence of Luxurious Living are the Bath Waters and that occasions the general Resort of Gouty people hither. I imagine that for the sake of Drinking the Bath Waters and bathing where there is a stiffness of the Limbs it is one of the best places that People that can afford it can resort to for spending the latter part of their Life.

9. There is only one other Evacuation which I shall mention in the Intervals of the Gout as a preservative from it and that is Senna. I have known several Instances myself of People

Gout

of Gouty Habits that have found an Issue in the Leg of great Service for preventing a further Attack of the Gout or making it much milder, but what way it has this Effect we cannot say but I am certain of the Fact and I look upon it as one of the greatest preservatives and one of the safest of any that can be made use of, and particularly it should be used by those who will not submit to a proper Regimen

But with what ever Anxiety People that are Subject to the Gout may seek for some Medicine that will prevent the Attack and with Impunity. I believe that there is no such Medicine to be found. There is no Medicine that will allow Patients to indulge in Luxury and Idleness with a Gouty Constitution with Impunity and the only peridental Cure of the Dis. is the greatest Temperance and hard Bodily Labour and that I do apprehend is radical and safe.

The Pothi generated in the Gouty are sometimes found extremely troublesome. They often burn the Skin and Discharge a Chalky Matter, when they don't do this they may sometimes be dissolved by a small Quantity of Oil and Turpentine with Spirit of Salt V. Swieten recommends Crude Tartar emulized with twice its Quantity of quick Lime and exposed to a very strong Fire and when Cold

Gout

dissolved filtered and evaporated the Salt which is the Consequence of the Evaporation is afterwards kept in close Vessels to prevent the Access of Air he applies this to the Soiph and says that it never failed to dissolve them. It is a Thing I never saw tried, He mentions that it has a similar Effect on the Excesses of the Bones

Method of Promoting a Fit of the Gout

to the Extremities when it attacks any of the Viscera this is a more Service than removing a Gouty Paroxysm in the Extremities which is not dangerous of itself because People never die of it but the Patient's Life often depends upon bringing a Fit of the Gout down to the Extremities. It is often a difficult Thing to know the Gout when it is not fixed in the Extrem. People that have the Gout in their Constitution in the Decline of Life and when they are much debilitated often are Subject to violent Pains in their Stomach which is considered as an Attack of the Gout in the Stomach This is very often attended with a Generation of coldness and Flatulency. Indeed it appears to be a Fit of the Gout or to be intimately connected with it because

Gout

if the Gout is brought into the Extre. the Pain of the Stom.
 ceases. Whenever we see a Patient in this Way we must
 inquire whether ever he had the Gout or whether it be in the
 Family because there is no certain Criterion by which we
 can say that such a person as I am now speaking of is the
 Gout and may be removed by bringing on a Fit in the
 Extrem. Whenever then the Gout Attacks in this Way -
 the Warmest Aromatic Stimulant Medicines that can be
 given are certainly the best remedies and it is surprising
 what large Doses of Strong Wine or even of Brandy can be
 taken without warming the Stomach or occasioning any
 great heat of Body. If Wine has no Effect we must
 have recourse to Strong Spirits. Besides these, Opiates
 may be given with great Safety and often without the
 least Effects. 'Tis surprising what Dr. Lydonham
 mentions of the great benefit he received from Anodynes
 in this Case he says he saved his Life seven times when
 the Gout attacked his Stomach by Drinking some Drifts
 of Small Beer which he vomited up again and afterwards
 taking small Doses such as 18 Drops of L. Thare
 Seldom seen 18 Drops of any Tonic when the Stomach
 is attacked, it generally requires near double that Dose

Gout

to have any Effect.

But the Gout sometimes attacks the Lungs sometimes the Head sometimes the Stomach and Intest. with all the Marks of typical Febl. in the part whenever this is the Case it must be treated as any other Infll. of the part by Bleeding Scarring Blistering and the Antiphlogistic Regimen. I have known some Instances of Patients who I thought lost their Lives for the want of this. They had the Gout with all the Marks of Infll. but being subject to the Gout before they supposed it was the Gout and perhaps being in the Decline of life too they would not Bleed or the Physician would not bleed them, tho' every Syr. indicated Bleeding and were shy of every other Evacuation, instead of the Antiphlogistic Regimen they gave warm Min. of Medicines with a view to determine to the Extremi; In consequence of this Treatment I have seen many Instances of People being hurried to their Grave; I think then that in all cases such as I mentioned just now, the same Antiph. Regimen the same Evacuations are necessary even the common Phlegmatisa; At the same time it is highly proper to make such Applications to the Bathom. as tend to promote a Detern. of the Blood to those Patients and in Conseq. of that to bring on a Fit of the Gout there. I have seen Instances where the Gout has attacked

Gout.

attached the Head sparingly with a Stiper and some Degr. of Ippopylexy that the application of Sinaquimmo to the feet have had the Eff. of bringing down a Fit of the Gout. Blisters are sometimes applied with the same view which are very difficult of healing as I ment^d before. Sometimes it is found to answer better to bleed in the foot rather than in the Arm. We shd. likewise make some strong Frictions on the Extremities, bathe them in Warm Water, wrap them up in Cloths running out of Warm Water and do this too around the application of the Sinaquimmo or Blisters or Mustard Cataplasm. In short we must do everything that tends to promote the Determination of the Blood to this part.

Authors

Dr. Sydenham whose descriptions are exceeding accurate
 Dr. Boerhaave and V. Swieten who has Collected most of the important facts Relative to the Disease.

Class 2.
Preternatural Evacuations.

Order 1st

Haemorrhages

Haemorrhages are included by Dr. Cullen amongst the Febrile Disorders and perhaps with propriety enough, because Haemorrhages in General may be considered as Febrile diseases, for they are frequently preceded by the Common Febrile Sy. of Rigor succeeded by a Hot Fit. wh. is also removed by the Haemorrhage. However it is not universally the Case that they are Febrile and it is not of Consequence whether they are Considered by themselves or in the Class of Fevers.

Many Haemorrhages are not properly natural but Critical & partly those from the Nose in F. but where there is no former disease in the Body, many people have regular returns of Bleeding at the Nose and of the Piles that are of gth service to their Constitution because they always find themselves better after d^r and in whatever case they are stopped the worse of Consequence.

Hæmorrhages

Consequences follow this is of importance to be attended to in practice because if a person applies a stringent Remedies in Cases of this Kind it is certainly an exceeding bad practice and might be attended with the worst Consequences.

It may be further observed that there are certain kinds of Hæmorrhages peculiar to the Diff^o Stages of Life, people are not subject to Hæmorrhages of any kind till they are arrived of their full Stature and some Stop are put to the Growth of the Solids the Children are subject to the serious Desolation in the Head, but the Hæmorrhage most Commonly abt. the age of Puberty is a bleeding at the Nose, from that time to the age of 35 the Hæmorrhage most Commonly is a spitting of Blood, for the Lungs after this period from the age of 35 to 70 the Hæmorrhage most frequent is vomiting of Blood or the Piles but partly the last, and after that in extreme old age the Hæmorrhage that people are most subject to is Bloody Urine.

In Hæmorrhagic Disposition seems to be born with many people, is a thing peculiar to a cert^o Temp^t and where the Disposition appears early in Life it generally goes thro' Life, it seems to be much connected with a sanguine plethoric Temperam^t and gen^o Sensibility of the N. S. & Lax Habit that is gen^o the Charact^o of the Temperament that is most subject to it or that at Least.

Haemorrhages.

least predisposes to it.

We may observe too that there is a remarkable difference between the Plethora that Youth are subject to and that which prevails in Old age, Youth have generally the Plethora of the arterial Systems and are less subject to the Venous. In advanced Life when the Arteries have acquired a greater proportion of the Rigidity than the Venous Plethora takes place.

Topical Plethora may be produced by a Weakened State of the Vessels in partic: parts. It is what makes Women Subject to excessive evacuations of the Menses and their returning too oft. wch I dare say is owing oft'n to a preterna^o Relaxation and Distension of the Vessels in the part. The same thing happens with regard to Abortion, when once women have aborted once or twice they are disposed to it always after; Again Plethora may be prod. by applicatⁿ of Local Stimuli to paroxysm parts. In this way we find very active purgatives will prod. bloody Stools. In this way too it is the Effect of Costiveness. Sometimes Contharacies will act in the same way by producing a Viol Slim of the Urinary passages and Consequently bloody Urine. It may be prod. too by the Detoxⁿ to a paroxysm part in Conseq^o of Crying sometime Viol Crying and speaking excessive Loud will bring on a bleeding of the Lungs. Sometimes g^r excesses in Venery have brought on Haemorrhages by

Haemorrhages

29

by the Urine passages. again it may be brought on by a Detumescence to the part which is the Consequence of Compression and obstruction in the Vasa. In this way we may find Topical Congestion and Haemorrhages. the Consequence of Pregnancy The piles are very freq^t in pregnant women merely in Consequence of Compression of the Uterus. We have many Inst^t of Haemorrhages in other parts of the body in Consequence of Spasm or the Intestines distended with Flatulency in Consequence of obstruction in the Circulation, wh^{ch} occasions Spitting of Blood and bleeding at the Nose, In the last topical Congestion may be the Effect of Spasm brought on by Cold on the skin and Extremities, and sometimes the Effect of Spasm brought on Consequence of Viol. passions, This is a gen^t view of the Causes of Haemorrhage from Plerora either gen^t or topical.

Haemorrhages are sometime the Consequence of the Infl. Diathesis or T. brought on by what quickens the Circulation such as Stimulat^t Diet and Viol. excesses.

Ham^t may be brought on by a sudden dissolution of the blood It is here in Consequence of Exuation and this we frequently find a fatal sy^t in all putrid Fevers and in the highest degree of Scury they may sometimes proceed from a dissolved state of the blood when there are no marks of putrescence or tendency towards it

Haemorrhages

It. I have known several Instances of this in Women whose bodies have been excessively impoverished by long, copious — Discharges of the Menses returning every 8 or 10 days when they have been bled, there has been an exceeding small — proportion of Coagamentum in the blood tho' at the same time no Putrefaction. In this Situation I apprehend many — people are subject to Haemorrhages merely from Exudation.

It may be the Consequence of Erosion by something acid being applied to the part, perhaps the Strongest Instance of this is in the base of Dysentery, at least sometime where it would appear that the bloody — Stools are really in Consequence of the Acid Contents of the Intestines or from a Detumescence to the Intestines causing Rupture with Erosion. The Effect of Certain Haemorrhages is certainly to produce a Sanguine Plethora and Haemorrhagic disposition

The Method of Cure

will be treated of under each particular species of Haemorrhage.

Gen. 1st

Epistaxis

The Epistaxis or bleeding at the Nose is gen: preceded by Sy: of Topical Congestion such as Blushed face, often by marks of Topical Congestions in the Nose itself often by an increased Determination to the Head frequently by a pulsation of the Carotie Temporal Arteries a Sense of weight in the Head Drapness Head and itching of the Nostrils and redness and Swelling of the Cheeks mostly in the side from whence the Blood is to flow. These Sy: happen sometimes, but not regularly so as to be depended upon as Evit. Sy: of the approach. It is sometime preceded by a Dimness of sight by an Involuntary Flow by a Tension of the Hypochondria by Costiveness, little Urine Coldness of the Extremities & a Suppression of the Usual moisture of the Skin. V. Swieten. wth many of the Arteries take Notice of the particular Connexion between Haemorrhages of the Nose and the Hypochondria particularly the Spleen. V. Swieten mentions several Instances of Patients who always know the approach of a Haemorrhage by ^α

Epistaxis

a pain and palpitation in the Spleen, but what is the most
remarkable that presages an Hamorrhage is the rebounding
pulse this was partly taken Notice of by Solano a Spanish
Physician. and I cannot but believe that there is real —
foundation in some Cases for Solano's observations, I can
say nothing of them, howev^r for my own experience, but I
believe I am cert^r that in this Climate and in the more
northern ones especially where the weather is unstable, —
these observations do not hold with regularity as that we
can make much of them, and I know that D^r Nichol
himself who followed Solano's Doctrine while he practised
in Spain when he afterw^d came over to Ireland confessed
that he did not find it would hold there. In gen^r in warm
Climates every Circumstance relating to the period and —
Crisis of Dis^r is vastly more uniform than in Great Brit^w.
However as Solano's Doctrine is somewhat practic^r
I shall just ment^w it, If he observes the Stroke to rebound after
every 30 Strokes he presages the Hamorrhage to come on the fourth
day after, every 16th pulsations it was to come on the 3^d day and if
the 8th pulsation the 2^d day; If in the rebounding so. the 2^d was gr^w
than the 1st then the Hamorrhage was to be a large one. if less than
the first it was to be a small one. The Rebound^d so. goes off as the —
Hamorrhage comes on. if it returns again it presages too the return
of the Ham. If the rebounding so. happens in both arms the Ham^r
will happen on the side where it is strongest these are the
obs^{no}

Epistaxis

Observations of Dr. Solano and Dr. Nichols, & Dr. Eleghorn
says they hold good in Minorca.

Thus I have met the Sy. that frequently precedes on Ham.
of the Nose and I believe that it generally comes with some of these
Sy. I dare say if a patient wants to be aware he wo^t always find
some of these Sy. preceded in a great^r or less degree, but you are
often so inconsiderate as not to be attended to. and when the Ham.
is in consequence of a dissolutⁿ of ^{the} Blood none of these Sy. of
gen^r or topical Congestion can be expected to take place.

If bleeding at the Nose is checked immediately as it
comes on by the application of Cold and astringents to the part
fatal Dis^r may immediately come on. sometimes apoplexy
sometimes blindness or giddiness, vertigo, Deafness —
Tinnitus aurium Convulsions, Coma. these consequence
esp. follow if the Hams. are stopped in the way when they are
periodical. We find the same with Regard to the Menses
of women even tho^t passed, but in small Quantities if they
are stopped the Sy. are very alarming.

There are other cases however in which it is to
be consid^r as a marked Sy. such as are all cases —
where it is the consequence of dissolved Blood partially
in putrid Fever and in Petechial Fever. It is likewise
a fatal Sy. in some Chronic Dis^r that proceeded from diseased

Viscerae

Epistaxis.

Viscera partic. in cases of disease a Liver and Jaundice in the last Stage in wh the Blood appears in a very Dissolved State when it goes to any height it Debilitates the N. S. & Hamorrhages of any kind ever. Mobility and Susibility of the N. S. when y. go to excess they frequently impair the Sight and bring on Vertigo and a Paroxysm. Species of the headache and when they are excessive they dispose to Dropsey too —

It is in gen. very inconvenient for all people to be subject to Hamorrhages of any kind; such are very ticklish — Constitutions and those that have such a Constitution when young are Commonly Subject to a Spilling of Blood when after the age of Puberty and to p. this is p. Pulmonalis and if they escape this they are readily subject to Hypochondria & Hysteria as likewise to Nerv. Dis. and Dis. of the phyllopoetic Viscera, to Gout, Nephritic Complaints and this is the com. Gradation of the disease.

This Dis. is most apt to come on in Spring and Autumn in the former partie both on acct. of the Infl. Diath and the Plethora State that takes place in the system at that time. It is observed often that people that are Subject to bleeding at the Nose are entirely free from them in the Summertime when they perspire freely. Dr. Head M. D. on account of a Friend of his who was Seized with a bleeding at the Nose in the time of an — Eclipse when the S. was very low and observed that S. or 6 others

Epistaxis

others were seized at the sametime. Children that are subject to serious discharges about the Head and Copious discharges behind the Ears are most subject to Hams at the Nose when come to the age of 14 or 15. It is often the Consequence of suppressed evacuations and is frequent an Hereditary Dis.

Cure

1^o The first question is whether it be to be consid^o as a dis. that we are to put a stop to immediately or whether it is to be consid^o as a Salutary Evacuatⁿ that ought rather to be encouraged, or whether it is to be consid^o merely as a sy^o that can done service but exhaust the Strength when we think it proper to stop the Dis. The Indicat^m are 1st to remove the Cause whether Plethora, The Inflamm. Diathesis the Dissolved State of the blood, Topical Congestion or any fixed Obstruction in the part or merely temporary Spasm.

2^o Our second View is to put a stop to it by External applications with any regard to what Partic^o Cause produces it. This can only be done by Compression when we are able to come at the part and by astringents.

3^o To prevent the coming on of the Hæmorrhages in a Hæmorrhagic Constitution: I believe there are few Cases but the person might prevent the Coming on of the Hæmorrh. by such a reason given

Epistaxis

given and taking such a dose of Physic as would remove the
Cause that brought it on unless those that are subject to Ham.
take proper precaution to prevent their coming on they will soon
become necessary, and in that Case you are subject to the
same inconveniences as women with the Menstrual Flux.
There is another thing to be censur'd and that is the return of these
Hamorr. greatly increases the mobility of the said N. of. for
these reasons if we can safely prevent the Necessity of these Ham.
I think it ought to be done at the same time. It requires great
management and Judgment and great^{re} Delicacy in order to effect
this with safety. I must howev^{re} obs. that the Danger of people
lying in are Hamorr. from an Ham. from the Nose from Internal
Causes is extremely small. we scarce ever hear or read of such
an Instance; nor indeed does it scarcely ever happen in
the Hamorr. of any kind except some few Cases of lying in
women from an excessive flow of the Lochia when there is greater
external violence done to the Vessels; because in all Cases before
about^{re} comes to be in danger of dying Syncope comes on in Conseq^{re}.
there is such a universal Relaxation of the Sys. that all —
Ham.^{re} Stop in the Course of it and Seldom return after.

N^o¹ Bleeding the Ham. will sometime Stop and perhaps in
an hour or an hour will will come on again and in this manner
will frequently recur; if this be the Case and it be attended wth
no putrid Diathesis but with the Inflammⁿ nothing can be more
effectual to stop such a recurring than bleeding together with

Epistaxis.

an Antiphilistic Regimen.

2^o Cathartics can have no effect in the time of the Hamon. because their operation is not so speedy as to act by way of Revulsions; any effect they have is after the Ham. is Stopped; and here they are proper for take^o off Spasms, Splethora and the Infl. Diatheris.

3^o All the Cooling Sedative Med^o are proper not only in the P^o of the Ham. but after it has gone off to prevent its return all the Vegetable and mineral acids are given with this view. Inclined^o of Rosses acidulated with Spirits of Vitriol is a proper Med. to be taken in this Case and it is one of the most agreeable that I know. It is known that the acids may be taken in much Larger Quantities and with the greatest Safety than was the practice formerly, not only that the Vegetable acids but that the Mineral acids may be prescribed in 40 times the Quantity they were prescribed formerly when they were prescribed in Draps they are now prescribed in Drought Sal. prunel or Oxal Vitre may be given when the Heat is very great taking Care not to give them in such Doses as to irritate the Stom. wch they are very apt to do where Dis. proceeds from a Foulness in the St. V. or in the Alimentary Tube or from a Spasmodic Motion on the abdominal Viscera and q^o w^o flatulency these gentle Cathartics are proper they are likewise serviceable as a pt. of the Antiphilistic Regimen and to make a derivation from the Head to take of

Eristaxis

of plethora and cool the Body.

4th Anodynies are the principal antiespasmatics that we use in Flame of the Nose and after proper evacuations where evacuations are indicated they are gen^{lly} very effectual. It is perhaps in the same way that we find sometimes Blisters which at first view we look upon as highly improper (considered as stimulating and quickening the circulation) are of great service in some cases in the Stopping Bleeding, and as I apprehend entirely in consequence of their Antiespasmatic Quality.

5th In Bleedings at the Nose large Draughts of Cola & Water are often found of great service it tends in many cases to promote a Diaphoresis over the whole skin, this is partly the case in warm climates on this acc^t we find these remedies so much insisted on by the Italian writers.

6th The Peruvian Bark is often given gen^{lly} where the Hamorrhage proceed from a Dissolved State of the Blood there the Bark with alum and sometime Tartarine Tascharine preparations are used with success but in gen^t there is no dependance upon it of these Med^l during the time the Hamorrhage subsists.

7th Sometimes the dipping the hand in warm water or putting the feet into Warm Water will Stop the Flame in Conseq^u of an altered determination, Dry Cupping some distant part of the Body has been much recommended with a view to make a Revulsion

8th

Epistolaxis

8th It has sometime been a practice where the Hemorrhage is excessive to plunge the patient into a cold Bath. And among other things we find Ligatures upon the extremities much recommended with a view to prevent an accumulation of Blood in the extremities that consequently a less Quantity may go to the superior parts; there is however a great difficulty in managing these Ligatures right. If they are so tight as to compress the artery as well as the vein, no kind of benefit can be received, and in gen^t. I think it is a Remedy now much laid aside. I have seen it tried on many occasions but never was sensible of any particular service.

9th External Application: what is most depended upon is the applicatⁿ of Cola but we may obs: that there is scarce any reason to think these applicatⁿs can be of particular service here - because the sudden applicⁿ of Cold acts really as a stimulus to the N^r, but Cold continued for sometime always acts as a powerful Sedative. In gen^t Cold applied to the Root of the Nose or to the Neck or to any partie part abt. the head and kept on for some time may be very effectual in most Hemorrh. of the Nose. a Cloth dipped in Camphire or in Vinegar water and applicⁿ and as soon as it is warm renewed again has commonly a good Effect. There are a variety of applications often put up the Nose such as a Pledget dipped in a Solutⁿ of Vitriol or sometime of Common Infusⁿ or

Epistaxis

a solutⁿ of Alum. These things sometime put a stop to the Haemorrh. in Conseq. of Compreßⁿ independent of any other eff^t upon the Vessels from which the blood issues. we may often ob^s. that it is thought that the blood is stopped sometime when it is stopped but runs down the Throat thereof. we shd. plug up the Nose leſſore and lechim^r. there is another way of apply^r Cold water and that is taking a large Quantit^y in the mouth holding it lie— warm and then spitting it out and taking another mouthful. I have known this to have good effects in stopping Bleeding at the Nose.

I shall now mention what I think of most consequence for preventing a return of the disease or what is to be done in the Internals 1st. to avoid everything in point of Diet that tends to produce P^hlethora and by the Eng^l. (Diat^h. for this reason the Coolest Regimen should be prescrib^d; an Abstinence from animal Food and fermented Liquors as much as possible 2^d. It is of importance to keep up a free perspiration by proper Clothing and proper exercise. Exercise may at first view appear to be improperly prescrib^d to people subject to Haemorrhages of any kind and to be sure it is the case with regard to any violent exercise such as may give a great Concussion to the System or overheat the Body but the exercise I speak of is constant regular Daily exercise carried to such a height as to keep up a proper perspiration but never to prod. an artificial temp^t Fever. The keeping the Extremities especially the Feet and Legs warm is of particular consequence to people subject to Hæm.

Epistaxis

of any kind.

3^d. The keeping an open Belly is of great Conseq. to all people sub. to Hæmorrh. They have gen^{lly} a tendency to Costiveness and nothing tends more to keep the Body cool and to prevent an infl. Diath. than having an open Belly. It likewise prevents an entire Detr: mination of Blood to the Head.

4th. It is of Consequence to keep an easy mind & everything that agitates the mind; all the Turbul^l Passions are frequent occasiⁿ Causes of Hæm. In short the avoiding whatever tends to Slim. the N. S. or to Quicken the Circulⁿ and partie. the avoiding extreme Heat & also endeavouring to keep an erect posture and even in Bed as much as possible, are all matters of Consequence to be attended to.

5th. Peruvian Bark may often in the Intervals be made use of as a powerful Remedy in preventing a return. It shd. never be given till the Pethoria be taken off, when this is done it is often partie^{ly} serviceable when even the dis. is connected with a dissolved State of the Blood such a Regimen as I meant^d just now would be highly improper, The Regimen must be more Cordial and everything that tends to brace the System is proper. In this Case Bark is principally to be depended upon, but the moderate use of wine is often necessary. *Charron* seen

Epistaxis

Seen Instances of this particularly in women of a Leucophlegmat. Habit Subject to a Bleeding at the Nose from a dissolved State of the Blood. that taking too low a Diet and drinking milk and water did harm. But upon taking a more nourishing Diet and a glass of Red wine 5 or 6 times a day with the Sincere of Bark the Bleeding was soon stopped.

Authors.

On the Subject of Haemorrh. of the Nose and indeed Haemorrh. in general are

D^r. Stahl and his Disciples resp^{ly}

D^r. Juncker.

The Doctrine of Haemorrh. and Sanguine Congestin makes a great part of their Theory on this Subject thereof they have Studied everything relating to Haemorrhages more than any other Physician. at the same time I only recommend their writings merely with a view to the History of the Dis. because your practice is extremely absurd in many cases and not to be depended upon.

Gen 2^o

36

Gen 2nd

Hæmoptysis

A spitting of Blood is generally preceded by the same System that attended the Cold Fit of a Fever, this is not however always the Case but in gen. only when the Fever is something consider'd. It is preceded commonly by a sense of weight, oppression and heat in the Breast a Pickling-Cough in the Throats, sometimes deep seated in the Lungs and Roarsome a sense of dryness in the Lungs some degree of Diffick of Breathing, Coldness of the Extremities Costiveness Lazitude Flatulency the Shivering and Horror that precedes a Fever again in the Back and undulatory motion felt in the sides. These sy. wh. generally seem to precede an increased Detention to the Breast shew marks of Spasms of stricture on the Extremities and of Inflammatory Proliferis.

The immediate Hæmoptysis or Hæmoptoe is sometimes attended with a very gentle Tickling or very little Cough, the Cough is sometime extremely obscure, when there is a large Quantity of Blood, and indeed in that way it as much resembles a Vomiting of Blood, so that it is often said Blood is Vomited up when it comes from the Lungs In this Case the patient is obliged to sit in a perfectly erect posture

Hæmoptysis

Posture otherwise he will be in danger of Suffocation at other times again it is attended with a horrid Cough — The app^ce of the Blood is very difficult when it is coming up & we cannot judge whether it comes from the Lungs or not, but from experience we know that if it comes immediately from a Ruptured Vessel it will have more or less of a Glori^{ble} Colou^r, but if it remains any consid^{ble} time it may have acquired a Blackish Colou^r; But hence no Judgment can be formed of the part it comes from, neither can we know whether it comes from an Artery or Vein, but this is not of the smallest consequence.

Upon the patients bringing up Blood even sometime in very small Quantities, all the Fæcal System & difficulty of Breathing immediately remit. If there has been any consid^{ble} Quantity of Blood brought up, it leaves a consid^{ble} Paleness — weakness and Coldness of the Extremities and a Quick Pulse. There is ingen^l too after Hæmoptœ. a remarkable Stability of the N. S. and Disorders of the Stom. and all the Digestive powers, sometime the Blood when it has been extricated for a consid^{ble} time is spit up in a solid Form in this way it sometimes appear like Polypus Concretions.

A Simple Rupture is not attended with any particular danger, The only thing that is no danger is Dangerous is the Consequence such as Obstructions and Tuberous Hæmoptœ.

Hæmoptysis

is the principal disease but an attendant of it. It is of no consequence at all in gen^l; it rather tends to relieve like a topical Bleeding from a part that is inflamed and obstructed and in gen^l all the sy^z are relieved by it what shews of how little consequence a simple Rupture of a Vessel is, is that when there is external viol^z; when a person is run through the Lungs the wound will heal just as well in the L. as in any other part of the Body, nor does it appear that there is any partic^z danger of this is Reelm in consequence of a Ruptured Vessel. This Dis. is prod. by a Topical affectⁿ of the Lungs independent of any Rupture. If it be complicated with Hæmoptœ. in the begining it cannot be cons^d as the conse^q of Hæmoptœ but as the conse^q of the Inflamm. before the Hæmoptœ. began. It has been supposed that any wound or Rupture Vessel of the L. must be remarkable difficult to heal. but it does not appear to be the case; we often find they heal very easily.

Predisposing Causes.

We may reckon a certain period of Life from the begining of Puberty to 35 or 40 especially if there is an Hæmenhagia Disposition before this period all people that are predisposed from the make of their body to it this is pulm are subject to

Q Hæmop.

Pulm are subject to this disorder in consequence of which it is an hereditary disease people are more predisposed to it in frosty weather and in Snow than in Rain, and in gen^e people who live in a high Situation and in a Dry Air are more Subject to the Disease than those who live in a low Situation.

Occasional Causes.

Are such as being on Hæmorrhages in gen^e whether Pletoria Inflamm. Diathesis &c. Thus women will sometimes have it periodically like the menses and with^t any Hurt to the Constitution so the Amputation of a Limb whatev^r quickens Circulation and at the same time determines the Blood to the L. as great exertions of the voice running especially running up hill, passions of mind external Violence or subst^r getting into the L. or Trachea. It is sometimes a Sy^r of Putrid, sometime of Infla. &c. and especially those affecting the Breast as Cataracts Peripneumony and the Measles, so far as it relates to this it is also consid^r as a favourable appearance especially if it comes in the 4th or 5th day In this Case it w^r be justly consid^r as a very bad practice in any Physician to prescribe any Astring^r or do any thing to stop any such a Bloody Expectoratⁿ as this. It is an attendant of Diathesis in Pulmen, However most frequently when there is a Vomica and Guberclæs in the Lungs (alvomica

Hæmopt.

(is only a Supp^{er}ated Tubercl^e) it more frequently happens in those Cases than in Confirmed Phthisis when there are open Ulcers in the L. there is Sctd. Hæmopt^e. even tho^u the Lungs are gradually wasting and often a great part of them is gone in this Case when one w^d expect the greatest Hæmopt^e. it never takes place. Ano^o Cause is the dissolution of the Blood in Dropsey it is then a Mortal Sy^e. It sometimes happens from Acalculous Concretions in the L. which are as frequent as in any other part of the body but they are gen^lly so simple that few people observe them — people that are in perfect health often spit up Blood from this Cause it happens sometime in Consequence of Obstructions of the Abdominal Viscera, partic^l the Liver and Spleen and often is the Case it is attended with a Dissolved State of the Blood. because Abdominal obstructions that are attended by Hæmopt^e do in gen^l bring on such a State of the Fluids.

Cure

The same Indications take place here as in the Epistaxis as to the Remedies to be employed.

1st Bleeding is one of the principal Remedies especially when attended with Sy^e of Plethora and Inflam^{ation} Diathesis, In this Disorder the Blood has always the Buffy Coat and the pat^h bears the Loss of a small Quantity of Blood extremely well tho^u.

Hæmopt.

Tho' great inconveniences of Repeated Bleeding in this Case is then tending at least to enter the Sanguine Plethora which obliges when practice is begun to go on till such time as the disorder is cured, and when that is done the patient must be weaned of his Bleeding by Slow and Cautious Degrees, when Patients are Subject to Hæmoptœ and are apt to have returns of it in Spring and Autumn it is of use to take a little blood — before the usual time of the coming on of the Hæmoptœ. It is needless to say that in these Cases where there are 1/4. of a dissolved State of the Blood, there bleeding is absolutely improper.

2^d. The same observations I have made with regard to Perilium, bathing the hands in Warm water, Frictions on the extremities & Ligatures may be applied here.

3^r. Blisters I have seen of great service by keeping up a local Stimulus, They act as an Antispasmodic and in this Case are of great service in putting a stop to the disorder altho' at first sight they seem highly improper.

4th Cold water is highly commended by some Authors in this Dis. It is practice, the practice in Warm Climates and especially among the Italians, we find some obstructions on the Subject by V. Swieten and many of Hoffmanns Obs^s shew the Effect of a Draught of extreme Cold water in Hæmoptœ proceeding from a Rupture of the Vessels.

5th. The Regimen ought to be of the Antiphlogistic kind and.

Haemops.

and there must be a perfect rest of the body and mind where the Haemov. is large and violent. In attending the Diet ought to be quite of the veget. kind. The most proper diet is to live as much as possible on Fruits that are ripe. besides their cleansing they keep the Belly open which makes always one of the most con^{tr} parts of the Antiphil. Regimen when it is in consequence of Extre^{me} Viol. it is necessary to keep the pat^t perfectly quiet and upon the least diet possible, we may even allow nothing but water, and when the pat^t has been kept in this way for sev^e days in cases that appeared desperate by the Wound, it has healed extremely well, but with regard to Haemorr. that proceed from internal causes that are connected with Gobule^s and P. Hisic^s pulm. There is I believe in gen^e a great mistake of practice in making the patients keep perfectly quiet and not to stir abroad. I imagine if the Haemov. is very violent it may be necessary to keep the pat^t quiet but in Common Haemov. where the Blood that is spit up is not above 3ij a day it is most proper to allow the pat^t to go abroad I think that the keeping the pat^t in a warm Room will cause him to spit more Blood than going abroad in the air. The Effect of cold air being to exalt a slight Fever and gentle Exercise may be of service in deriving to the skin at least I apprehend it is in way it is of service, but the fact I am sure of whatever cause it

Hæmoptœ

it proceeds from that gentle Exercise tends beyond anything to Stop an Hæmoptœ and you will Commonly find that those who go abroad even on Horseback spit none at all while they are riding but that they spit more while they are sitting in a Warm Room and using no exercise at all, but where there are a censorable discharge of Blood I w^t always advise the pat. against quiet walking or any thing shall occasion muscular Exercise but any ^{little} exercise that he can take with Labour or Fatigue may be proper enough, the same thing holds with Regard to Sailing, I have known Instances of peo. who threw up Blood that upon going to sea never threw it up even with those violent Reachings but on the contrary I have known 2 or 3 Inst. where the dis. had gone to a great Length, one in partie. where the pat. was obliged to be banne. on Shipboard, yet they were totally rec^t by a Sea Voyage. 7th with regard to Astringents the P. Bark. may — properly enough be given but it is most proper where the Dis. proceeds from a dissolved state of ^{the} Blood much more Caution is necessary in the use of it when the Dis. is attended with an Infl. Diathesis, at least till we have taken off the Infl. Diath. in some Degree.

The acids and many Astringents properly excited sweat cannot

40

Hæmoptœ

cannot be used with safety because of their peculiar Effects in
exasperating Cough and Stimulating the Lungs as is also the
Case with the Neutral Salts

7th In gen^d all the Balsams either natural or artificial
I think do great mischief in Hæmop. because they are in gen^d
heating and Stimulating.

8th Opiates are frequent necessary to mitigate the severity
of the Cough and they not only do this but likewise take off
Spasm, and this appears to be one of the immediate Causes
of Hæm.

9th The good Effect of sailing notwithstanding the Teachings
and Vomitings it occasions might satisfy people that there
cannot be that Danger in the giving Vomits that is generally
apprehended, but the fact is that most Physicians are ex-
cessively afraid of giving any Med. to excite vomiting where there
is the least danger of Hæmop. Now I know that where the
Dis. does not arise from any external cause, but is the Conseq.
of Infarcted L. there is Scarcely any thing of mere consequence
than the keeping up a persp. nor is there anything more effect. to
do this than to Vomit and I have prescribed Vomits in an 100-
Instances with. any bad effect. in increasing the Hæmoptœ. -
indeed the Effect have been much the contrary partic. where there
were any sy. of Indigⁿ in the Stom. I have not therefore the smallest
scruple

Hæmop.

I couple in prescribing Aomiles and I think that they have very good Effect in deriving to the Skin the first Physician who use of the pract. and speake of it in strong terms was Dr. Robinson.

10th the only other Rem. I shall ment. is Issues which are often found to have very good Effect. Indeed where Plethora is pusim is threatened where there is a gen^e disposition to pⁿ in any partic. part of the side, or if there is a general disposition to Catarrhal dis^t. I dont know of any better preservative than issues between the Shoulders but pains of the side the proper place is between the Ribs immediately above the part.

When Hæm. proceed from a Wound great Care should be taken not to let the External Wound heal up too soon for ⁱⁿ that Case internal Suppuration and Ulceration will come on and prove Mortal. The External Wound should rather be dilated to give free passage to the Malleus.

Gen. 3.

Gen: 3.
Hæmatemæsis

A vomiting of Blood in gen: proceeded by a sensation of Stricture ab: the precordia with great Anxiety Tension vertigo, sometime with Fainting and Delirium often too with Shivering but not often with Fever, These sy: are succeeded by the Vomiting of Blood wh: is gen: brought up with great force than in a common Vomiting. The appear^{ce} of Blood is as ament^d in the Case of the Lungs varied according to its being lately extravasated or not, when it has remained any time in the Stom: especially if there be any Acidity in the Stom: it is sometimes exceeding black and makes the faces black too.

When the Blood is extravasated in the Stom: are rem^d the acons^{blo} time, and does not pass quickly off it occasions great sickness and Bloody fætid Stools with severe gripes. The pat^t is sensible often of an accumulation of Blood in the Stom: before he vomits it up ther is no Hæmonch that is attended with such Fainting as vomiting of Blood. if any consid^{blo} Quantity is lost in this way it weakens the pat^t greatly. It is a species of Hæm: that is the

Hæmatensis.

most common and most fatal. It is not fatal merely for the simple Hæmorrh. but the great danger is if it is attended with obstructions of the Abdominal Viscera, parlarly the Liver and Spleen when it proceeds from Abstrect of the menses it is often periodical and with danger. This likewise is the Case when it proceeds from obstructions of the Hæmonhæmias.

Causes

As to the remote Causes it happens much more frequent to women than to men on acc't. of irregularities in the Menstrual Flux. It happens frequent to women immediatly before the Menses come on in the first time and it is not uncommon at the time the Menstrual Flux leaves them, another. The remote Cause which is most unfavourable is Obstru^{ble} of the Abdom^l. Viscera parlarly in the Liver which is a thing that sometimes happens to Hypochondriac peo.. The Consegu^{ce} of which is a Congest^{ion} of Blood in the Stom. and all the Intestines as the Blood is obstructed in its passage thro' the Branch of the Vena Portarum in consegu^{ce} of which the Vessel soff^{re} burst and this frequently proves fatal, but is always unfavourable. Hypochondriac people where there are obstructions of the Abdom. Viscera, the safest Hæmorrh. for them is the piles where ever they break they prevent a Vomiting of Blood or a Discharge of Blood into the Intestines but where the piles do.

Hæmatoæsia.

do not take place a Vomiting of Blood frequently ensues a
no^w Occasion Causes may be of anguine Plethora, and thus
Plethora is often succeeded by Hæmorrh. in diff. parts of the body
it happens sometimes with pregnant women, I have
seen sever^l. Instances of it, but in this Case I think it is never
dangerous. a Suppression of any other usual evacuation besides
bleed will also prod. it as the healing up of issues in short
any thing that tends to prod. Plethora in the Habit. It may
be the Consegu^e of External Violence or of Violent Passions
especially in Hypochondriack people. I apprehend that
viol^e Passions do in a partie manner effect the St. of the
Liver and this often prod. Hæmorrh. It sometimes happens
in the end of a Quartans and sometimes been known to be
Epidemic, but this is very rare, It is mentioned by Lent and
upon discretion of those who dye of this Hæmorrh., besides
the Accumulation of Blood in the Stom. its veins have been
found greatly distended and varicose and the Spleen pomeas
and Liver greatly distended with Blood in a putrid State and
the Gall Bladder distended with Rile.

Cur

The Method of Cure depends upon the same principles as
that of Hemoptysis when it proceeds from Insarctions of
the Viscera Venection will be of no service but will be of use
when

Hæmatoæsia

when it proceeds from Plethora and the Infl. Diathesis which however is very uncommon. The use of Astringents must be forbid tho' they are gen^{ly} recommended by Authors. They all Stimulate the Stom. and so encre. the Hæmorrh. There Instances of this Dis. being stopped by drinking Cold Water and this seems to be the safest and most efficacious Med. the most cooling and Antiphlog. Regimen is the most proper Glisters shd. be frequently Injected in order to take away the Blood lodged in the intestines whch by its stay often acquires a Degr. of Putrefaction and Glisters are much safer than Cathartics for they Stimulate the Intestines and encrease the Hæmorrh.

If Cathartics are given at all it ought to be partic^{ly} mild; they should not be given till the Hæmorrh. has been stopped for some days tho' when the Stom. is Complicated with sickness and Griping gentle cooling Laxatives may be proper enough to take off the Blood accumulated in the Stom. and Guts and when acquired an Acreumony there is nothing else proper in the Cure from other Hæmorrhages

Gen. 4th

Gen. IV.
Hæmorrhoids

The Sy^z the precede this Dis are those w^t y^t shew there is a m^r sanguine Congestion in the abdominal viscera, partic^a p^r in y^t Back and ab^t y^t Os. Sacrum, a p^r in y^t End of y^t Rectum as if there was a Tumor within side of it. The usual Tebile Sy^z m^r likewise precede it and oft a vertigo and stiffness in all the Limbs. However somet^t it comes on w^t any previous Syys at all somet^t in Peop. y^t have a mobile N. S. it is preceded by a g^z Coldness of y^t Extremities, Flatulencies, a Discharge of pale Urine, m^r Strangury and Supp^zision of Urine, Hypochondria and Cholic. In this Dis y^t St. is never passed but on going to Stool & the St. in y^t Case somet^t precedes & somet^t succeeds the Fæces, more gen^y the latter. It is in the way y^t it is aisting^t fr y^t bloody Stools in Dysentery as in this latter the St. is mixed w^t y^t Stools it is alw^t attended w^t gripes, the piles are attended w^t none. In y^t Dysent^r y^t pat. feels no relief for y^t Discharge, but in the piles y^t are any m^rs of Congestion before or Cholic p^r preceding y^t upon y^t Discharge of y^t St. these Sy^z are relieved. These Sy^z form

27. & 28

a suff! Diagnosis of the Dis. at least to disting. it fr y^e m^o
Dysentery. The Blood discharg'd gen^{ly} appears black &
evagulated & this app^e of the Blood has been tho. y^e morbid
pt. of it; but y^e app^e happens in Conseq. of its Removal in
y^e Guts

Predisposing Causes

I. It is a species of Hæmorrhage pretty much peculiar
to y^e Decline of Life. This y^e Hæm. y^e prevails most fr
40. to 70.

II. It has been s^p y^t. Men are more subject to it yⁿ Women.
this Fact is however much disputed and I am not sure that
the fact is not quite the reverse, for wⁿ yⁿ is any irregularity
in y^e Menstrual Flux, Congestion ab^t y^e pt. takes place and
and^e cause is y^e Compression during pregnancy and it is one of
the most Troublesome sy^t attending pregnancy.

III. Like other Hæmor. it is somet. hereditary but then it
seld. begins early in Life. Somet. Children of 7. or 8. years
old have it but this is extremely uncommon.

IV. People of plethoric. Sanguine & bilious Habits & people of
a Melancholic Temp^t are remarkable Subj. to it as likewise
those who in the sounder pt. of Life were subject to it or to any
other Hæmorrhage.

Occasional Causes

I. Plethora partic y^e Venous, w^t takes place in the Decline
of Life.

Hæmorrhoids

II Inflamm. Distrhesis, for viol. Exercise hard Drinking &c.

III A Disposition to Spasm. perhaps in this way this Dis. is a Conseq. obstructⁿ of Circulation thro' y^r Liver brought on by a violent passion.

IV. whatever hinders a free Return of the Bl. from any of y^r Abdominal viscera. In y^r way it is freq^{ly} produced by Costiveness which is of all y^r common occasional Causes the most freq^t.

V. Stimuli at or near y^r st^t, as brisk Cathartics, long un^r Continuance of Diarrhea if y^r matter is acid and it is somet^t so acrid as to excoriate all y^r parts. Aloetic Cathartics are y^r most improper.

VI. It is somet^t brou^t on by y^r General Dis. and esp. w^t y^r are in Tuberous abt. y^r arms.

VII. There are variety of Dis. of the Bladder and Vagina that bring on y^r Dis. Somet^t a Stone; in y^r Bladder somet^t a Catarhus Viscæ; as likew. various Dis. of y^r uterus and vagina, it does not signify w^t y^r are if y^r occasion a Determination to y^r st^t and occas^r a Stimulus they are often occas^r Causes of y^r Dis. in Labour pains.

Effects

The Italiens have consid^r it universally as a Disease out to be encouraged I don't dispute but y^r may be many Morbid Cases

Hæmorrhosis

in whi it may prove extremely Salutary if many Dis^t w^t.
be otherw. fatal are removd by it But at the same T. in i Respect
is is just like y^t Gout if it Seizes people in y^t prime of Life and
peop. of Sound Constitution if y^t can get rid of it by preventing
y^t Occas^t Cause I think it s^t to be done by all means because
y^t are agr. many inconveniences attendg it, The same as w^t.
we ment^t attendg a bleeding at y^t Nose, when it once becomes
habitual and if any of y^t occasional Causes of Hæmor. age are
Stop^t the Constitut. suffers severely. Besides y^t are somet. attended
wth gr^t pr^t, then Inflamm^t and Suppuration then Ulcers in y^t p^t.
on y^t accd^t I imag. y^t w^t we can w^t Safety we s^t to prevent
y^t Disease.

I shall now mention y^t Disorders in whi it is of more par^ticular
service.

It is of service in Hypochondriac Complaints, often in
Madness esp. of y^t malignant kind, in Gout Sialica, Asthma
Cholic, obstructions of y^t abdom viscera somet. too it carries off
bloody Urine whi is the Hæmorrhage whi gen^tly succeeds it It
is an Am if. is gen. easily born the pat there is none more
easily born the Dty of Bl. cannot be easily ascertained it is
somet. consider^t. somet. trifling. There are numberless Inst. of
3. or 4 Oz. comg away every Day for many weeks tog^t w^t y^t
Strength being y^t least impaired

Hæmorrhoids

Proximate Cause

It has been a Questⁿ wh^r or not it be owing to a mere varicose Swelling of the Hæmorrhoidal Veins or an Effusion in t^e y^e Extremities of the Art^r or a Rupture of y^e fm. Art^r into y^e Cellular Membrane. But it does not seem to be am^t of gr. Conseq. wh^r we adopt the one or the s^c of these Causes because it leads to no Indication of Cure w^t r. I apprehend the reason why a Congestion in these Vessels is more frequent y^e in any s^c p^t of the Body is y^e partie Circ^e of the Internal Hæmorrhoidal Vessels not being assisted by Muscles wh^r is gen^l y^e Case in all s^c p^t of y^e Body. Besides y^e Hæmorrhoidal Veins are lodged in one of the saltest p^t of the whole Body and y^e ascent of y^e Bl. in 'em is direct and contrary to its natural Course. There are s^c of Effusion h^r y^e Extremities of y^e Art^r into y^e Cellular Membrane an Effusion not of red Bl but of Serum and y^e is w^t goes in Germany under y^e Name of Hæmorrhoidal alboe. The Extern. Swellings are less apt. to bleed tho somet y^e do burst externally but not so freq^{ly} as w^t y^e swellings are w^t in y^e anus. The External are attended w^t viol. pr^r somet w^t Inflamm. & somet Ulceration & Ichirious Tumors happen in Conseq. of it. To people posse^d of gr. Mobility, the pr^r attending y^e piles is somet. productive to a gr. N^e of N. Ly^r extremely anomalous & not to be accounted for

Hæmorrhoids

by any principles w^t that we know.

Method of Cure

The Cure of this Dis. Depends upon the same principles as w^t Hæmorrhage. The viuos are to take off plethora where it subsists, to remove Spasm and other occasional Causes.

The first thing to be enquired into in this Dis. as well as y^t yout is, w^t is y^t State the p^t Habit in general. Vincent^t formerly y^t it is to be Considered in some Cases as a Salutary Dis. and thereof som^t rather to be promoted than stopped. Tis there of a dangerous thing to apply repellents if we have a mind to stop the Dis. it is to be done by such a Regimen as tends to prevent plethora and the Infl. — Diathesis, by gr. Temperance in eat^g and drink^g & a great Deal of Exercise. This sticks at the Root of the Dis. but for peop. to live in their usual way & attempt at the same t^o to Stop the Dis. by astringents in y^t way to destroy — 'em selves. among the occasi^t Causes Vincent^t Costiveness; we o^t ther^t by all means to avoid y^t. both w^t a view to prevent the Dis. fr. Const^t on & to make it more easy w^t it does come on. It is one of the prin^t Circ^t in the Bl^tnd piles to keep the Biley open; but we shd^t give no ake^t y^t act w^t y^t least skin. If we do, we encr. y^t pr^t It must be such gentle Loxotins as

Hæmorrhoids

just tend to keep the Belly open & to procure one or 2. Motions & no more. I appreheand that the gr. Reputation that the Flote Sulphur has had in the Hæmorrhoids is owing to nothing but its being one of the gentlest Laxatives we have. I kn. however yt. yr^e is a prejudice in favor of Sulphur, as if it had some specific Effect & it is often insisted on that of pat. must take it tho' it be so extremely offensive to some Stomachs yt. y^e cannot take it in such a dty as to produce Effects. — But tho' the Sulphur is an exceed^g good Laxative & so mild yt in many Constitutions it will have no Effect unless taken in a dty of an Oz at a time, as few Stom. will receive that dty it^t not to be insisted upon but other gentle Laxatives may be substituted in its place, such as — Brew. Tartar and w^t yt. is not suff^t a sm. dty of Salap. But if the Belly can be kept open w^t ripe Fruits they st. in general to be preferred. Oleum Resini is one of the mildest Laxatives. I know but it is attended w^t this inconveniencie, that Oil of every kind is extremely offensive to many peop^l. Stom^t an addition of a sm. dty of Spirit will make it more agreeable & so^r it can be taken. I took upon it as being as good a Laxative as can be given in this case.

In Case of Blind. piles besides of gen. Antiphlogistic Regimen w^t a view to prevent Inflammⁿ fr. coming on & keeping the Cordy. cool, if they continue extremely hard &

Hamorrhoids

Painful it may be proper to open them wth a Lancet Tis
com. enough to apply Leeches, but I think it is better if y are
opened to do it wth y point of a Lancet, because y wound heals
more effectual way of doing it. In gen. how^t peop. are much
averse to it. Unskillful applications such as purtices tend to
relieve the pr^r, but I know of nothing that gives more relief
in the Blind piles than sitting over the Steams of warm
Water. If y^t pat will not allow the opening of them
if y pain is excessive esp. if attended wth a coxid. Deg^r of
T. then Ven^gection is necessary wh^t relieves y T. If
plethora. ↴

When The piles are internal Oysters amongst o^r
Dew^r are proper of warm water only or if Linseed Tea
or other mucilages. These freq. relieve y pat but it is
often impracticable to get 'em thrown up, the best Thing for
armin^r the pipe is the Gut of a now kelled Towel put upon
it wh^t makes it much easier to contriduce on acc^t. of the
smoothness & oilyness of its nature. ↴

In some parlar Cases tho not very often, it happens y^t
y Tumors turn Schirrhous in y Case y Mercurial Ointment
often succeeds when y turn Schirrhous & are apprehended to be

47

Haemorrhoids

conscious they are somet^t successfull extirpated. This however is very rare. There are some applications that are often made to y^t piles that are very Stimulatg & painful. They may indeed remove y^t Dis for y^t Time, but I look upon 'em as very Dangerous for by Stimulatg we may bring ong^r Infl^m & all the Consequences of Inflamm: wh^t are oft' extremely disagreeable in such parts. Besides if we succeed in driving 'em in suddenly, I think in most Cases it cannot be done w^t risquing the Constitution. In short if we desire to get rid of the piles y^t only safe way is to endeavour to palliate y^t violence, the sy: for the present & in the Intervals, the only safe way of preventing their return is a proper regimen.

In those Cases w^t we apprehend the Discharge by the piles might be of service & w^t we y^t do not come on of themselves we must make such applications to y^t anus as tend to relax y^t parts & to Stimulate w^t a view to bring down & determine y^t Blood to y^t pt. and this we somet^t endeavour to do by warm Comculations and acid Glyceres, particularly the Alatic ones or acid Suppositories wh^t are rather better than Glyceres. Salt & Honey melted over a Fire, & kept melting till ill it acquires such a deg^r of Termacity as to be made into

Of Hamorrhoids.

a Suppository, I have known this have of Eff. in a short time of bringing down the piles rubbing the anus wth Frg. Leaves or wth a warm Cloth will somet^h have a good Eff. I mention these things because it will be often found more necess. in practice to bring 'em down y^h to Stop 'em.

Of Authors

Any one y^h is curious in respect to this Subj. will find the fullest & completest History relating to it amongst the Stahlians, partic. Stahls own writings & in Junker. De Haen is at pains to shew the absurdities of the Stahlians on this Subject, & his Ratio Medendi deserves attention wth regard to it.

Geny.

Gen. V.
Hæmaturia

Very high coloured urine is somet. taken for bloody urine. The urine is somet. very high coloured in Conseq. of various Ingesta. But w^t distinguishes bloody urine fr. this is, that this is alw. yellown^d while bloody urine is perfectly aapeat at the time it is passed, & not only so but upon stand^g somet. it lets a gummous sed^t at y^t Bottom and tinges a Cloth red. The sed^t let fall in Bloody urine will not nedissolve upon being hot near the Fries. y^t Seat. of other urine does.

Bloody urine comes fr. y^t Kidneys fr. the Urethra the Bladder or other urinary passages now it comes fr. y^t Kidneys it is often in large Sties w^t pⁿ unless it comes fr. Calculous Concretions & then it is attended w^t pⁿ when it comes fr. y^t Bladder it is genly in very sm. Quantities & attended w^t g^v pⁿ & heat in the Region of the Bladder, somet. attended w^t Tainting & Coldness of the Extremities If it comes fr. y^t Uterus it acquires some Degree of m

Hæmaturia

Coagulation in 'em or in y^t Bladder & has somet. an uniform app^e w^t it prod an absolute & sehyria or total suppression of Urine

Predisposing causes

This is y^t Hæmorrhage y^t comes upon peop. in y^t last Stage of Life, esp. upon y^e y^t have been subject to Hæmorrhages in the former p^t of y^t Life. Complaints of various kinds in y^t Urinary passages are y^t most diff^{nt} Diseases that old age is subject to.

Occasional causes

I It may be a Conseq. of plethora and if Case it gen^{ly} comes on si y^t Kidneys & is w^t pⁿ In this way it is often a salutary Discharge if we are to do nothing to Stop it unless it goes to Excess. In this Case all astringents are par^{ly} improper. In Case of Grumi or coagulated Blood in y^t Bladder y^t Introduction of y^t Catheter is suff^t to remove y^t Excharia occasioned by y^t or an injection into y^t Bladder may dissolve y^t Coagulum.

II It is somet. prod in Conseq. of External violence, violent Straining, viol. vomit, or by hard riding or very Strait y^t Cloathes. I have often tho. that it has been introduced among

49

Hematuria

Children to whom this species of Hemorrhage is not natural
in Conseq. of tight Bandages & strait stays. It is not an
unseq^t. Ly^m in Conseq. of gd Excess in venery It seq. &
happens to Cattle in Conseq. of y gr w^t if are put in y backs
III. The Stone or Calculous Concretⁿ are a com. Cause the
most com. of any w^t it does not hap. in Conseq. of old age.

IV. It happens somet. in Conseq. of a Dissolved St. of
y Bl. part y aputrid St. of the Blood. In this view it
is often a Ly^m in y worst kind of Im post, in putrid &
petechial F. In this Case a Contrary Regimen is proper
to w^t is used in y Insol^y Diathesis use of wine, Bark
& other astringents

V. There is a species of Bloody Urine y^t does not proceed
fr any of the urinary passages Noe have Reason to
apprehend it is omitted fr y Terminal Vessels, as it is
y Case somet. in Excessive Venery.

VI. It is somet. dropp^d entirely for the Urethra
as in Gonorrhœa.

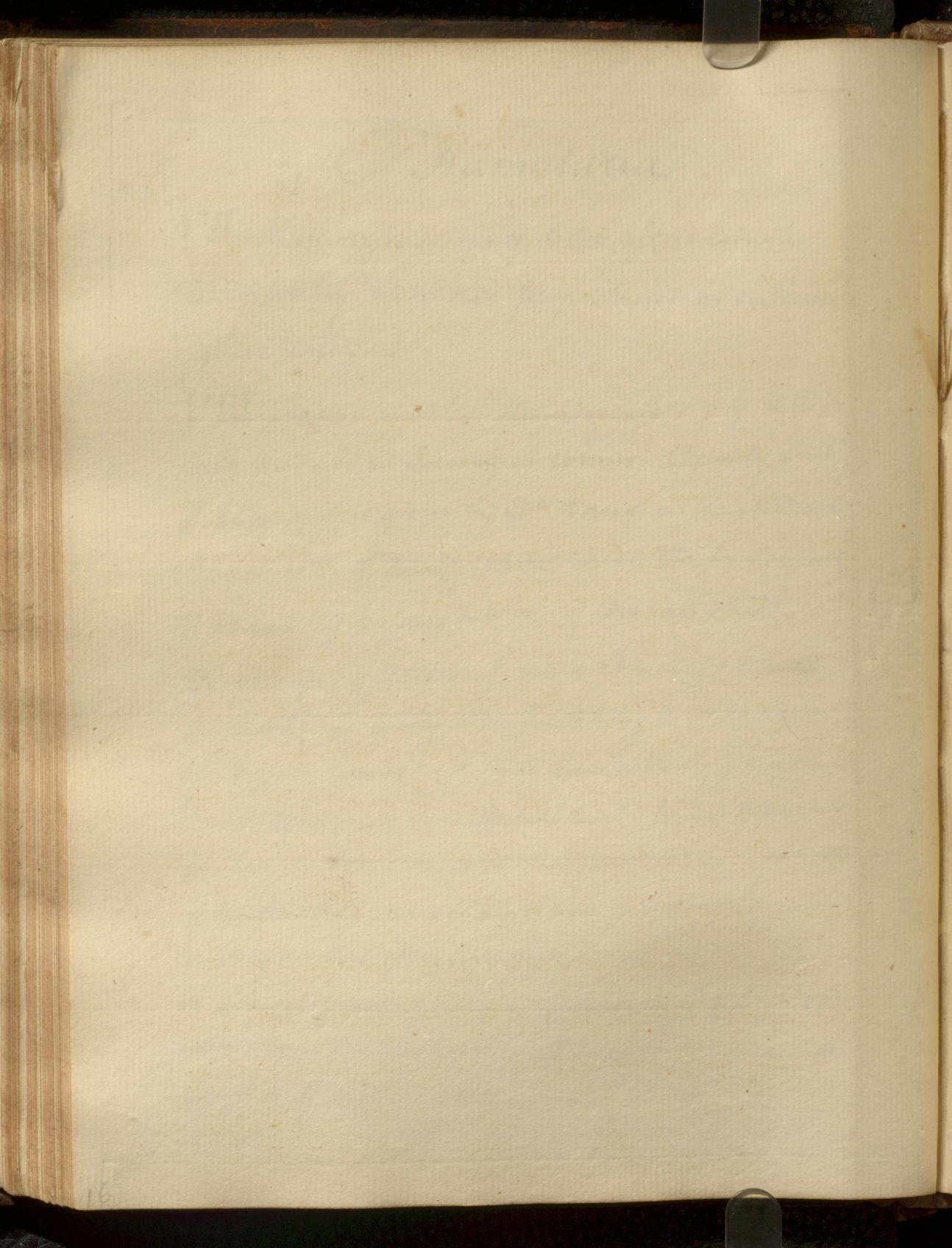
Hamaturia

VII. Hæmorrhages for y Blad. often return periodically upon old peop. Somet at certain regular periods. ~

VIII There are Just 2 of Hæmorrhages fr y Blad
being produced in Conseq. of worms. The only Just
I know of it is given by Dr Barry in the Medical
Exays wⁿ y Bloody Urine continued for 5. Years
t^h at last by passing a worm y Dis was cured.

IX It is often y Conseq. of Clerical Stimulat^g Divitios
Cantharides in y way never fail to bring it on in a few
less Degree. I imagine y in y Case a plenty of mucilaginous
Drinks & oil are y most effectual Rem^g. but their Dependance
has been had upon Camphrine as if it was a specific ag^t the eff.
of Cantharides. I have not any reason fr my own Experience
to imagine that y^{re} is any thing in this

X It may proceed fr y same Inflammation of y Liver & y
Abdominal Viscera as are ment^g before to be y occasional
Cause of y Hæmorrhois. ~



Vomitus

It may proceed from an Error Locu, a Tanical affection of the Stom. itself item it may be the Conseq. of a Schirrus of the pylorus. This is not so freq. as is imagined, tho' many that are subj to a Morbid Acidity are found to have Schirrussites in the pylorus whch straitens the passage so much as if it were not admit of a Goose Quill; in Conseq. of whch there must be a Remora of Food in the Stom. whch is freq. if Cause of Morb. Acidity; not but if of Acid. may be if Conseq. of a Morbid Stricture upon the Mouth of the Stomach. It is somet. however the Conseq. of a Schirrus in if pylorus. Those that has this gen. throw up 3. or 4 hours after they have taken their Food. In gen. it is not diffc to disting. this where the Dis. is seated in the pylorus; if there Hardness can be felt externally. But somet. when it is less considerable it cannot be discovered by the Touch.

Vomiting may be prod. by Obstr. in if Oesophagus.

These are somet. Turners Schirri. They gen. take place low. if Entrance the Stom. The Conseq. is if Food alw. meet. wth a Stop before it goes down if of pat. is sensible of its passing into the Stom. with gr^d Difficulty and in some Cases with

Vomitus

gr^r pain. The Tumor is somet^r in or^r pr^r of the Oesophag. If it is often found that there is gr^r Dilatation of the Oesophagum immediately above the Tumor in Coneq. of the Foods being kept there. This is a thing however wh^r it is extremely difficult to ascertain because it is impossible to know it fr. y^r Feeling, If any gr^r Irritati^r of y^r Oesophag may occasion y^r same - Difficult^r of getting down y^r Food. Somet^r there is an Error Loci in the Stom. itself

In many Cases it is difficult to say wh^r vomiting proceeds fr^r affect^r of y^r Head or of the Stom. The Vom^r attends an external violence of the head is gen. an Eruginous Vomiting

Vomiting is somet^r critical. It is somet^r only a symptom in a variety of Dis. Somet^r in T. a Spontan Vom. will come on & gives vast Relief w^r it does not appear that there is any thing amiss in the Contents. It is often a Symp. in the Gout It is a Symp. that alm. universally precedes y^r Exanthematos Eruptions; not perhaps any actual vomiting, tho^r that is freq^{ly} the Case, but also a const^r Nausea & Inclination to vomit with a sense of great anxiety in the precordia. It is a Symp. also if in all Dis & proceed fr. a suppress'd Evacuat^r & partie^r of perspiration

Vomitus

It is somet^t a pericalical disorder. return^g at cert^t reg. times
somet^t weekly, somet^t monthly when we can assign no
cause.

As to y proximate cause it appears to be owing to a Convulsive
Constriction & inverted peristalt. motion of y Duodenum &
in Coneq^t of y motion there is oft a great deal of Bill thrown
into the Stom. There is certainly at the time of the Vomiting
that it is denied by Lichtenberg & some French writers an apparent
violent Constriction & Convulsion of the abdem. Mus. The
viol. Expiration in the time of vom. prevents w^t is thrown
up fr^t gott into y Trachea.

Methodus medendi

Indications

I. The 1st thing we have to consider is whe^t or not the
vomiting is Salutary.

Chamomile Tea is to be used where it is to be promoted
& not warm water.

II To remove y exciting Cause. They are often remote fr
y Stom. If somet^t impossible to be removed.

III. To take off Spasm & Irritability This Indication
will apply to Vomit. of whatever Cause it proceeds.

Hedicamenta

I whenever the vomit \mathcal{F} appear to arise from a Fulness in the Contents of the Stomach, it is proper to give a vomit

II when \mathcal{V} vomit \mathcal{V} is the Conseq. of something acid taken into \mathcal{V} Stomach. the Drin \mathcal{K} g plentifully of warm water — mix'd with oil of Almonds &c. or Mucilaginous Drin \mathcal{K} ks — Milk &c. an Infusion of Althaea or Lin seed Tea in a proper Mucilage in \mathcal{V} Case In Child \mathcal{R} gen. Green Tea is suff \mathcal{R} to act as a good Emetic. —

III when the vomit \mathcal{V} is attended with Costiveness Cathartics are necessary.

We may observe in gen \mathcal{R} . that in all Hypochondriac Complaints in proportion as \mathcal{V} Discharge by \mathcal{V} Belly is lessened there must be a Disposit \mathcal{R} n to accumulat \mathcal{R} in the St. & in gen \mathcal{R} in all peop. the Stom. is in best order when \mathcal{V} Belly is kept open For this Reason peop. \mathcal{V} . are subj. to Nausea & vomit \mathcal{V} attended w \mathcal{R} th Costiveness shd \mathcal{R} take gentle Cathartics. such as are Tonic if there is no F. are best — Plinbarb. wo \mathcal{R} be the best but as it ... & leaves a Costiveness we may use the Elixir Sacrum.

IV. Bleeding is only proper when violent vomiting comes upon plethoric peop. in order to prevent any bad Conseq. for too g \mathcal{R} an accumulation of Blood to the Head is the action of vomit.

Vomitus

Indeed in Cases of pregnancy have been repeated fm. Blee. carry off the vomitg at tog². & it is more parlarly proper when obstr. of qd Menses cause pleth.

V. when it proceeds fr. a chold Acidity Fpsacca & particularly Lime Water is one of the best Medicin as if can be given.

VI. When there is a want of Tone in the St which is alw also qd Case when there is an acidity it is proper to give Bitters & Tonic Med. going to gentle Laxatives. The princi of these are Gentian; Rhubarb & Elix Ali: No acid tends to encrease qd Acid. of the Stom. but qd all rath. tend to check it, for it is not an acid an acescent. We must intermit qd use of astringents at Times else qd lose qd Effect & hurt qd Tone of qd Stom.

VII. In the immediate act when the vom. is extremely viol one of qd best Rem. I know of is qd Saline Draughts taken in qd act of Effervescence parlarly Sol absynthic or Sal. Tart. wth Lemon Juice. In qd Case the Emollient & arod. Elixoter are prop.

VII. When op. is given by qd Mouth & rejected, we may try — Musch & then Ether; if all are rejected 60. or 70. gtt. of Ad. in 3. or 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ of Cham Tea shd. be given in Elixoter. If Musch & Ether

or Cast are given in large Doses they are apt to irritate the Stom. but on those accustomed to take them they will not have that ^{Eff.}.

IX. When y^r vom. is but gent. & not recur. very often, some Spices boiled up with Red wine has freq^{tly} y^r Eff. of Checkg it, partic. Red wine or mint. Tea w^t Cinnamon.

X. In Cases of severe vom. I have somet^t seen y^r best Effect fr^t y^r Applicat^r of warm Aromatic Cataplains to y^r pit of y^r Stom. & somet^t opiates externally have the same Effect

XI. when spasm is very viol. the Warm Bath & Semicup. are somet^t attended w^t the happiest Eff. as also Pediluvium & warm Tomentals to the Belly Emol^r Clysters too are partic needs. espec. w^t y^r vom. is att^d w^t Costiveness — I think y^r Antispasm are prefer. acts of every kind in this dis in gen^r.

XII. Tis extremely necessary to keep y^r patient exceed^r quiet for the least motion of Body is often suff^t to excite vomit again when stopped

XIII. where the vom. is occas^d by a partic^r & indispos. in the St. itself. very partic^r Regimen must be had to Regimen, but no universal rule can be laid down in y^r Case; for tho' the Food shd^t be light yet light Food is a relative Term, it must be whatever is the lightest on the partic^r Stom.

Cholera Morbus

When the Dis. proceeds fr a weakness of Stom. w^{ch} is gen. ly — connected wth an irritab. of y^r Stom. I know noth. more effect to fr its Ton. y^r pyumont, Scarborough, or Tunbridge wth waters or all of y^r kind

When Stom. overflow with Bile, good, clean, common water is found to be a good Strengthener of y^r Stomach, drank in as large Quanties as the Stom. will bear. This is extremely good in viol. vom. to wch pregnant Wom. are subj. this is ment^d by Hoff. & I have seen many inst. of y^r good Eff. of it. But w^{ch} there is any habitable Tendency to vom^g fr weakn in y^r St. large Quanties of com. water is found to hurt very m. Where y^r is y^r atony in the Stomach I look up. the prim. Remedy. & y^r most radical Cure of it to be Exercise & esp. riding on Horse back wch seems to be the most peculiarly adapted to this spec. of y^r Dis of any Exercise whatever.

Genus II

Cholera Morbus

Character

The Cholera Morb. consists of viol. vom. Vom^g attend with Gripes & Tenesmus. — This is y^r Definit com. given of it but in general what we mean by y^r Dis. is a vom^g of

purgings attended w^t a specul. acrimony of the Bile & it is
the Dis if happens at parlar Times of the year & in w^t is called
of Chalera Spontanea.

Historia

The vomitg in q^d. Dis. is gen. bilious indeed if it be not
originally so if there be acid Content in the Stom. It will
soon become bilious because a large Qty of bile is emited at
q^d Time into the Stom. It is attended w^t Inflam^t & Spungent
Pain in q^d of Bowels, excessive Thirst, a quick small
unequal pulse, a Sensatⁿ of gr^t internal Heat, anxiety, Nausea
Sweating; the sweat indeed seems rather excreted by
q^d Excess of the vom. & and the viol. & pain It is somet.
attended w^t a variety of New Sy^r, Convulsions, Hiccup,
a Stoppage of Urine Cramps Spasmod. Contractⁿ. Taints
of Coldness of the Extremities The Dis is com. very rapid
in warm Climates. It somet. carries off peop. in less
q^d 24 Hours & it does not yield to med. they died surv^d
3. or 4. Days However if it be tolerably managed it seldom
proves fatal. What is vomised & purged is com. deeply
tinged with Bile, but the Colour often varies. The Bile
is freq. extremely acid in so much as to bring deep Blood
along w^t it & somt^t to excoriate the anus & bring on a

Cholera

const. Tenesmus. It happens most freq^{ly} to bilious Habits
Occasional Causes.

I It's frequently in the autumn gave rise to the Suspicion
of its arising fr. the eat^g of Fruit which is so far fr having a
Tendency to bring on ch. dis. that it is now universally recd.
delivered one of the best preservations against it. It appears
at this seas. if fr. the gr^d dispos. to putrescence; & also to a
Redundancy of bile wh^{ch} moreover acquires a greater acrimony
at ch. leaf. giving rise to the viol^g gyses common to it. There
can be no Doubt that wt. prod. ch. is very analogous to wt.
prod Bilious F.

II. Viol vom. & purg. may be prod. at any seas of ch. year fr
Repletion but ch. species is not violent

III Strong Emetics, purges or Poisons.

IV. Conv^t at the accession of an Intermitt. To there comes on a
vom^t & purg^t to be removed by the Bark

V. There is a spec^t of it ch. spec. fr eating too largely of Fruit,
but it is never attended with gyses or Tenesmus nor the
burning Heat that marks ch. true Cholera.

VI. vol. passions of mind & partic anger.

VII. It somet^r. proceeds fr Worms and somet^r. fr -
repelled Gout. —

VIII. There is a partie Spec wch Law mentions &
refers to, as peculiar to the Indians & wch he mentions
as being cured by the application of hot stones to the Soles
of the Feet.

Proximate Cause

The Cholera morb. is properly treated sed^r. provental,
when it does it is in Conseq. of Inflamm. in some p^t of the
aliment. Tulse Tupon Discott^r there are found all y^t mks
of gv overflow of y^t Bill & partly all y^t Biliary Duct greatly
enlarged. This evidently points out the proximate Cause of
the Dis.

Method of Cure

The management of y^t Dis. at least y^t prud^r Spec. of it is.
I. To promote a Discharge of y^t Morbed matter wch prod y^t Dis.
II. To alleviate y^t violence of Sympt^r

I. The only Delicacy of management is to know where
it is proper to give any thing to Break y^t viol of off^r
young & young. As the Discharge is copious there can be
no propriety in giving Emet. or purgatives The Bill is suff^r
for discharg^r itself plentifully both upw^d & downw^d. Anyo^r
thing w^r be highly improper. It is y^r more highly suff^r

4. If pat shd encourage of Discharge by drinking plentif. of
cooling Liquors, such as Milk & Water or very weak Chicken
Broth. This not only acts by way of Dilut. & discharging but enables
if pat. to do it with great Ease. If if pat. Stren. be a good
depressed he may Drink adlibitum of Chicken Broth, whey
or any dilut. & cooling Liquor

II Celsius' Hops &c &c have recommended the giving Cold
Water in if Dis. It is often good in warm Clim, used wth
Success ther. we find it much recommended by sev. of the ancient
writers in all these bilious Dis I think if when we w^d wish to
check if vom. a most grateful Drink to if pat. & w^t tends
most to settle his Stomach is Toast and Water espec. ly if it be
a little acidulated wth Lemonade. Butter & milk is much
recommended by Hoot.

III If the Fever is considerab. Bleed. in prop. in the begin.
to prevent any dangerous Conseq. of the Stom: in if
Aliment Julie.

IV. Small. Clyst either of if Mucilaginom kind or of warm
water will very much relieve if pat. If at the same time take
of if Terebinthus. They shd. be repeated every 2. Hours.

V. There is nothing better for relieving the gripes & taking off the tension
abating the riot of the reac. than warm Bathes.

VI. When it is time to check if Dis. it is most conveniently

Done by the clamy Dr^t taken in a State of Offence scence
If these are not suff^t recourse must be had to Opiates.
We must however observe that in gen^t. when the Dis. is
treated in that manner I have now spoken of it stops of
itself & y^t is more agreeable y^t to check it w^t opiate; but
if the Evacuation still goes on & y^t part. begins to have
Faintings it must be checked by opiate w^t never fail to
have the Dr^t If y^t are not retained when taken y^t must be
given in Elixers & if that is not suff^t the only o^t way is
external application.

VII. After y^t Dis. is gone off y^t reg^t remains a great relaxation
of the Bowels & a disposition to Lassitude & all y^t kinds of
Debility in y^t Stom. & Intestines. This must be taken
off by degrees. The only Remedies y^t we can apply are such as
do in gen^t. to y^t alimentary Canal such as Bark & Oeld &
Bathing, and as there is a parlar Tenderness in the Bowels for
some time after any thing that is gently mucilaginous in
most proper, carefully avoiding every thing both in eat^t &
drinking that possesses any degree of astringency

Genus III Diarrhea Character

It is a Flux that proceeds fr^t y^t com. occasional Causes not
contagious or Epidemic & often when the occasional cause

Diarhœa

is removed so well Dis. be. The Stools are soft. Bloody & w^t they are it is rather Salutary & goes off w^t any Danger to y^r pat. But Dysentery is a Disease attended w^t the violent gripes mucous and comly Bloody St. It is often both Epidemic & contagious. Dis. needs. to be careful in disting. these Dis. because y^r treatm^t is in many respect. Different.

As to Lientery it happens not freq^t & it is a Conseq. of long Dysentery or Diarrhœa — The Cœliaca is appropriated to y^r partic^t Species when the Food is passed in a very indigested & stale Unmixed w^t much Chyle w^t which is generally supposed to rise fr. an Oesoph. in y^r Mesentery w^t which prevents y^r passage of y^r Chyle thro' y^r Lacteals. It is a Dis. y^r is very uncom.

Occasional Causes

- I. It may be occasioned by Repletion wh^t of meat, Fruits or Drink partic^t drinking new Ale these loosenesses are slight
- II. From Disease in y^r Stom. & Erroneous loct^t obstr^t in some p^r of y^r aliment Tube or p^r contiguous to it.
- III. It may be Sympathetic as in Putting where it is so const^t an attendant. The Irritatio in y^r Gums seems to go thro' y^r whole alimentary Tube. Indeed with this there are so corrispondent Causes such as morbid acidity & Chilli. Swallow of Salvia & mucous It is observed that Children who are —

costive are del. so healthily as those who have 2 or 3 Stools a day
for such an Evacuation seems natural to them. It not only
secures them ag^t Convulsions but also by this means they are
not so subj^t to Fevers as otherwise they wo^t be.

IV. There is ano^t Species of Diarrhaea that is Gymnopathic, &
the Cutting a Fistula in ano. I have seen w^t Just in the
Infirmary in all wch it proved mortal. The strongest w^t
Astringents & Anodynies had no Effect to stop it. Tis extremely
del. if it can be stopped, but it goes on with unabated violence
till Death.

V. Viol. Emotions of Mind especially anger. Then the stools
are commonly bilious.

VI. Diarrhaea in Somet^t critical & sometimes Lymphomatic
in Fevers, Other Diseases It is somet^t critical in Chrey. It
is often preceded by an Intermittent pulse.

VII. It is often a Conseq. of a suppression of usual Evacuatⁿ
parly perspiratⁿ, somet^t fr a suppⁿ. Mensium; when
fr this Cause in pregnant women it is oft' bloody and yet
it is not attended with any sy^t of Dysentery & so far
fr being dangerous it is salutary.

VIII. very often when an Epidemic contagious Dysentery
is remov^t. Diarrhaea is left behind wch is quite a diff^t. @ is. It
requires a diff^t Cure.

IX. It somet^t arises fr Causes in y Constitutⁿ which

Diarrhaea

we are entire strangers to on this way however it is also
salutary & we have no reason to stop it.

X There is a Colligative Diarrhaea which is very common
in the last Stage of y^e Pthisis pulm & of internal Ulcers & is one
of the worst Ty.

In Cases of Cariosous Bone or white swellings at the knee sooner
or later if the limb be not amputated a Diarrhaea comes on
which is never critical but always symptomatic.

XI It sometimes warns & sometimes of y^e Gout not entirely re-
solved to y^e Extremities.

XII There is a Spec. it is periodical in w^{ch} Case it is often very
highly salutary, esp. in pleth. pec. (D^r Head de Imperio Solis
& luna)
Proximate Cause

I. An increased determinatⁿ of Fluids to y^e Intestines. This may
be in Conseq. of an external Spasm b^t. upon y^e Surface by Cold
or in Conseq. of an intern. Stim. applied to y^e Intest. for any acid Ingesta

II. It may be fr an increased Secretion fr 2. very opposite Causes
viz. either y^e Stim. applied to y^e part, or fr D^ribility & Relaxation —

III. Fr an incr. Peristaltic Motion in conseq. of Stirulus or irritability

IV. Fr. a lessened absorption in Conseq. of such Dropies enour wⁿ
it is in a Close Cavity of Diarrhaea wⁿ y^e Intestinal Tube

Method of Cure

The Indications of Cure must be drawn from Causes of
the Disease.

I of all Diarrhoea is Salutary & Critical & it is our
Business to encourage it.

II. To remove any irritating Matter by Enemas, purgatives
& Emetics. We may observe it often in Diarrhoea & still much
more in Dysentery the Examination is not near so much as
People imagine.

III. To correct acid Matter by proper Demulcents as when
there is a Morbid acidity in the Stomach independant of an
evacuating it we are led to correct it by the use of Absorbents

IV. After the acid Matter has been dislodged it is our Business
to strengthen & to corroborate the Tone of the Intest.

V. Andrd view is to alleviate the violence of the spasms
by Antispasmodics & esp opiate with at the same time lessen
the Irritability.

VI. To determine the Morbid Cause whatever it be to and place
in it. Way we will always wish to promote a Diaphor by the Skin

VII. Andrd view may be to remove or correct the existing
Cause when it does not exist in the Alimentary Tube

I shall defer making any observations on
the Remedies proper to be used till I come to

Treatment

Diarrhea

To heat of those that are proper in Dysentery because they are very similar in both these diseases. However when it arises from violent Emotions of Mind you ought to be peculiarly — careful to distinguish this species because the giving of Vomits here is very dangerous — There is a great redundancy of Bile in such cases that requires great Acremony, gentle Laxatives that carry the Bile downwards without — Stimulating, are proper together with Antispasmodics — and Opiates.

II. As to that species which is Symptomatic in Dr. Sydenh. gives an Account of a Diarrhea that always came on in the End of a Fever in Consequence of not giving Vomits in — the beginning this points out the propriety of giving a Vomit when it occurs. If we find it salutary it shd be promoted

III. If Opiates are tho^t necessary and we are afraid of checking a salutary Diarrhea we may prevent this effect, by giving Clysters or Laxatives.

IV. When the disease proceeds from Catching of cold or from a Suppression of usual evacuations and particularly the Menses in pregnancy — then bleeding is the Cure and it is often carried of by it — alone — When from Stoppage of perspiration keeping the Body warm a day or two and drinking plentifully —

of warm gruel in order to promote a sweat often carries it off entirely in these persons that easily sweat without uneasiness &c.

V. When it is the effect of long Dyspeps. and Atonia it is cured by the proper use of Tonics and Astring. The Bark, good old Caret or port wine, moderate Exercise and Cold bath and whatever braces and invigorates the System.

VI. That which is called colligative and happens in the end of Phthisis Pulm. and internal Ulcerations gives way to no Medicine nothing can be done but to palliate it.

VII. That which arises from the using of Exercise after Meals, the Occasional cause points out the cure, As it proceeds from Weakness of the Bowels. Bitter & Astringents and particularly the Bark is of great Service to strengthen the Tone of the Stomach and Intestines -

VIII. When it arises from drinking any particular Water, it will often happen, that those waters tho' they at first - occasion it yet when they are used a little longer lose this Effect.

IX. When it arises from the Gout being repelled it must be repelled by gentle doses of Rhubarb. and promot. Sweat and the prudent use of Spices which are very powerful Sudor if besides their effects in taking off Stimul.

Dysenteria.

X. When it is periodical it should seldom be meddled with it goes off of itself in a proper time and is almost always salutary.

XI. When it is the Effect of Violent purgatives or Poisons, Dilution and evacuations &c. of merit in the Cholera Morbus. after this we have recourse to Opintos and if there are Symptoms of Inflammation to Bleeding; and in every case where there is fever with Violent Grips it is proper and if it is considered that there is no part of the Human Body so apt to gangrene as the Intestines it must be proper to prevent the Inflammation by previous Bleeding or if it is actually present by bleeding will be necessary, otherwise the Consequences may be dreadful.

Genus IV.

Dysentery)

I mentioned before that we generally understand by the word Dysentery a Diarrhea attended with Violent Grips, shiny Stools and in general bloody ones. The principal species we are now to describe is a febrile Disease, frequently epidemical and generally contagious.

History

History of the Disease.

The Dysent. in this Way is a Disease that begins — with the usual Symptoms of F. — The Grips are more violent than in Diarrhea, the stools are very slimy and are more or less bloody; but it is here as I mentioned in Diarrhea that the evacuations are not at all great — If the patient goes to Stool 30.— Times in 24. Hours he will sometimes not pass — so much as he would have done in a natural State. It is attended with a violent Purgation in the Abdomen. Tule and a particular Sensation as if all the Bowels were coming down when the patient goes to Stool. — It is attended with great Thirst, the Tongue is sometimes covered with a Crust & is sometimes rough black & dry. But one of the most troublesome Sy: is a constant Tension. and in conseq. of y: sometimes a Procedentia Ani if it be continued for some Time. It is attended too with remarkable Dejection of Strength & Spirits. They are attended wth all the same Sympt^m of Depressⁿ of the New. power as bilious Fevers. It is — sometimes attended with Vomiting and Apathy. & these are generally reckoned unfavorable Sy: esp. when they continue long. It is frequently attend^d wth Cardialia. There is sometimes a fatty Subst. comes down like some of the Coats of the Intestines. It often appears like inflamed Mucous Glands, but what is often mistaken for this is when the

Dysenteria

Patient takes Milk; The Milk turns to Curd; tho' indeed sometimes pieces of the villous Coat have passed this way. It is frequently attended with Diarrhoea but this is not at all a fatal Symptom at least not in the beginning of the disease but when it comes on too⁸ End and is attended with an intermit. P. it shews gangre. to be coming on. The Urine in general thro' the Dys. is in small Quantity and high Colour. often Stranguary; in some Cases - total Suppression of Urine. After the Dis. has continued for some time the Pat^t will pass solid or hard Feces which appear to have been in the Guts from the beginning and these oft' come away in Consequence of the Cathart. that are given when Epidemic St. are highly putrid, and then the patient is much disturbed with Flatulence from the Air which is generated in Consequence of Putrefaction. When the disease continues long it always prod. more or less of Ulceratⁿ in Intest. and in this Case real putrid Matter is often discharged.

There is perhaps no disease so liable to a relapse. And the Dys. when long continued oft' ends in a slow Malignant Fever and oft' brings on an habitual Diarrhoea or Dysentery or Autumnal Agnes. When the St. succeeds gripes slowly - we have reason to think the small Gut to be the Seat of the Dis. but when the St. succeeds the gripes immediately we have reason to think of Colon the seat of the Dis: and I think in general the Colon appears to be the principal Seat of the Disease when there is a constant Tenesmus with slimy acrid stools with Pⁿ in the Os sacrum than the Rect.

Pectum seems to be principally affected. The Symptoms by which we know that alyangr. is begun are when the St. become perfectly ichorous and of a Cadaverous Smell - It is known likewise by a perfect Remission of Pain when at the same Time the Pain is small and intermitting & Delirium come on with cold extremities. The Symptoms that the Dysent. leaves behind it are great Weakness of the digest. Powers, great Languor and depression of St. a disposition to dropsy, and edematous swellings in the legs. Violent pains in other parts of the Body have no particular Effect to diminish the Strength but all cholic pains whether in Diarrhea or Dysentery have a most surprizing Effect this way.

Proximate Cause.

It appears that they are attended with putrid Acrimony because people are most subject to them in those - Seasons that produce putrid Acrimonious Feces - Such as very damp warm weather; but what in - a particular Manner is apt to bring it on, is cold Nights coming on especially cold joined with Damp after a hot day in Autumn. It appears frequently in Scurvy and the spotted malig. Fever and other putrid Dis. It is likewise contagious & this is the peculiar distinguishing characteristic of Putrid. Dysent.

that are attended with F. that they are contagious.

The dis. however does not at all proceed from Contagion solely, but may be produced by the same occasional causes which we enumerated when treating of Putrid F. vid. Vol. I.

P.

It is not entirely confined to the Autumn when it is epidemic in Spring it partakes more of the Inflamm. — Diathesis and the other of the Putrid.

Method of Cure.

The same Indications that I laid down in Diarrhoea may be applied here. I shall now mention the different Remedies to be made use of in Diarrhoea and Dysentery.

I shall occasionally mention the Difference that there may be between 'em, but you will observe that frequent the Two Dis. run one into another.

I. One of the first Things to be considered whether or no it is neceſſ. to bleed a patient labouring under Gripe, — bloody Stools and Tenesmus. As to Contagion we are oft ignorant whether it gave rise to the Dis. or not. If it is a febrile Dis. it is certainly prop. to bleed in the beginning to prevent inflam. & this has oft more effect than any Thing else to check the Dis. We must however have an attentive eye to the circumstances of Autumn & —

Putres

Putrescency. But as the Dis. gen. happens in the Country from Occasional causes it is in general absolutely necessary to bleed to prevent Inflamm. Dr Sydenham observes one Remarkable effect of bleeding that it is the most effect. remedy to remove those Pains which remain for some Time after the Dis. is gone off.

II. Vomits are universally allowed to be proper in the Diarrhoea and Dysentery. They not only evacuate but promote a Diaphoresis & invert the Peristal Motion of the Intestine in some Degree. It is an Observation of V. Swietens and I have seen it confirmed by my own Experience that small Doses of Ipecac. given repeatedly have the best Effect. Two or 3. gr. given every hour or $\frac{1}{2}$ hour will have more Effect than 3rd Doses. I believe it is from the Emet. Tartar answers as well as Ipecacuanha where we want to prod. some Stool at the same Time. Emt. Tartar is unquestionably preferable. Emt. in the Dis. may also act as Antispasmodics.

III. Cathartics are universally allowed for the same Reasons that vomitings are proper in both Diarrh. & Dysent excepting only these Cases of Diarrh. that are merely owing to Atonia and Relaxation of the Bowells. They

Dysenteria

4. & they are necessary to encrease the expulsive Force of the Intest. which appears to be weakened thro' the peristaltic Motion be quick.

Rhubarb is preferred as a Tonic but in all cases where there are Gripe and Great Irritatiⁿ of the Aliment, Ban. it is very improper because it commonly gripes exceedingly & unless it be given in large Doses it seldom procures a copious Stool.

Salts till of late have been rejected but in general I think that in Dypent. and indeed in Diarrhoeas where there is a great Irritation Saline Purgatives are by much the best. Manna is apt to ferment and is improper. The best addition to the Salts is the Acid of Gum of Tartar. Senna which came in Dr. Syd. Purge in the Disease is very improper as it gripes most Severely. In long-^g of Cathartics & purgatives such as procure pretty copious Stools, such as the Saline Purgatives you will find very hard Feces come off that seem to have remained for along Time in the Intest. & to have irritated y^e Dxi; sometimes upon passing 'em' the Diarrhoea will Stop at once, these hard Subst. tho' in many cases they may be infarcted Glands separated yet in general I think they are nothing more than Carcous

Matter from some Milk that has been taken —

The Nitrum Antimonii Cerachum was in great repute for the Dysentery for a long Time Dr. Pringle was fond of it in the beginning of his Practice; but like all other Antimonial Medicines of this kind its Effects are very uncertain depending much upon the Contents of the Stomach — Pringle Lint and Young thought it possessed of a specific Quality but surely very improperly.

Clysters are unquestionably proper to evacuate the acrid Matter that may be as far as they reach and they are particularly serviceable for abating the Violence of Grips & particularly for removing that Troublesome — Symptom the Tenesmus.

IV. The next Indication is to correct the Acid Matter that irritates the Intest. whenever there is any Mark of Acidity the best Correctors are the Testacea. But when the Diarrh. or Dysent. is of the Putrid kind the Testacea are highly improper because they are consid. Septic. In this Case all acids and Acopants are highly proper. There is in general a prejudice against using any Thing Acid in all Cases of Diarrhaea and in many Cases to be sure they are extremely improper & one woⁿt not Chuse to prescribe them; but when the Acrimony is of a Putrid Nature they they may

Dysenteria.
may be applied with the greatest safety.

Where there is a great Quantity of Acrimonia —
Matter Diluents come to be proper when the patient Drinks
plentifully of 'em they generally give great Relief, espec.
if the Drunks are at the same Time Mucilaginous. You
will see one of the Epidem. Dysent. ment^d by Sydenham
where the whole Cure depended upon dilution and required
the same Treatment as the Cholera Morb without either
vom. or purgatives. If there be a Tendency to vomit it
is proper to encourage it; and to encourage the Stool at
the same Time we shd. shew in every 4 or 5. hours a
Diluent emollient Clysper. You will find the lascarrilla
Bark much recommended to be given in the Quantity of
3ss. 2 or 3. Times a day. There is a paper of Dr. Monro's
in the Medical Essays shewing its good effect in the Dis.

Salop & G. Arab. answer very well not only as mucil.
but likewise as Diet, esp. if given with Milk & Suger

In that Dysent. that is described by D^r. —
Bacon & D^r. Pringle we find Acids were used liberally
but when there were great Gripses they found it necessary
to add something mucil. along with 'em such as Oil
or a strong Solutⁿ of G. Arabic. —

All the Drinks used in Dysenter. are better for being
a little aciduated tho' there is oft' such a Tenderness
in the bowels that they are not able to bear the
Application of Acids if they are not sheathed.

There is a peculiar Propriety in the Vegetable Acids
in warm Climates especially ripe Fruits are found
of great Service. We are commanded not to eat them
in such Quant. as to ancr. the Stom. but I dont know
if this advice is necessary for tho' they sho. cause a
Diarrhaea it may be of Service in removing the Dysent.
as they give the least Strain. of any thing that opens
the belly —

V. Regimen. When there is a putrid Epidemic
and Contagious Dysent. every thing that is antiseptic
all Acid and acovents are highly proper, every
thing that is Mucil. All the Tarranacea, acovent
Fruits Wine particularly, Emulsions of Sweet
Almonds; there must be a total Abstinence from all
Animal food. The Decoct. alb. is commonly prescribed
in the Com. Dysent. and is a good Drink where there is
acidity without putrefaction; here mixed withy Rab.
it

Dysenter. & Diarrhoea.

it makes an excellent astring. drink.

We must be a little cautious of the too liberal use of very Glutinous and mucil. Drunks, because if taken in great Quantities they may offend the Stomach.

Cold-Water in Diarrh. that proceed from Occasional causes is very improper for in general we find the Gripes much increased by any Thing cold. The Dysentery has been sometimes carried off by a proper Regimen by a great degree of Abstinence, total Abstinence from Animal food and drinking nothing but weak Tea warm Water alehoy and throwing up frequent Clusters & occasionally an Opiate, which is the same Regimen I ment^d in the Cholera Morb.

This Method has sometimes done very well when the more ample ones have failed.

It generally answers best when the Disease is connected with Scirrhous and Redundancy of Bile. Sinac's Remedy is a gr. of Emetic Tartar in a pint of Whey, a bleeding & taking a vomit. With many people taking a pint at a dr^t will excite a vomit but the Effect for which he recommends it was only to excite a gentle Nausea and procure a co-

copious Stool. In Regard to Regimen nothing is of great
Consequence than the greatest degree of Cleanliness & the
patient breathing a pure Cool Air; without this it -
will be impossible to cure the Disease; The Physician ought
to take care of this for his own sake and that the Stools are
not allowed to remain a Minute after they are passed
and no person shd be allowed to use the same Stool
as the patient.

It is of particular Importance to keep the body -
warm and a free perspiration on the Skin, Sometimes
Diarrhaeas of long continuance have been cured -
by the simple Remedy of the Patient wearing a flaming
Shirt.

VI. The next Indication is to Strengthen &c. Tone
of the Intest. Under this Head I must speak of
Astringents which are commonly used in the
Dysenteries. There is nothing attended with more
danger than the imprudent & premature use of them
to Stop the Flux before the Matter when Acid is -
suffic. discharged. There are many Instances in
practical writers of the fatal Consequence of such Appli-
cations, particularly of bringing on Violent Inflamm. of the
Bowel.

Bowels and sometimes obstinate Costiveness, while at the same Time a putr. Mat. is generated in the Intestines and swells into a prodigious Bulk, and there are two or three Instances of the Intestines Bursting in Consequence of it. But we are often obliged in gr. Weakness or pain to give an Opiate at Night and a Cathartic next Morning. Astringents if properly used are of particular Advantage in Cases of Dysent. because they are all Antiseptics, such as Decoctions of Logwood, Theriac, & which is the same an opiate and an Aromatic joined, Confect, Japon. &c.

Instead of the Conf. Japonic which sometimes oppresses the Stomach I w^d prefer an Infusion of the Terra Japon. in Lime Wat. which will sit much easier on the Stomach.

The peruvian Bark I apprehend is the best astring. in all Putr. Dysent. where (as in great Irritation) it runs off by the Bowels we add some drops of L.L.

If the Stomach will not bear it, it must be given in Elix. I look upon it that the Bark is indicated by the same Symp^t in Putrid Dysent. as in Putr. Fev. It is found peculiarly serviceable when Apathie appears w^t they

generally do in put. Dysentery. After the original cause of Irritation has been removed we often find it necessary to prescribe Opium both Morn. & Night sometimes too thro' the Day where the Sympt. are very viol. But Opium shd. by no means be given in the beginning of the Dis. nor till we are sure that the Acre'd Matter is thoroughly carried off. Indeed if the Violence of the sy: demand it, it may be given along with the Purgative. The Anodyne does not prevent the operation of the Cathart. but only retards it and makes it meek. One of the best methods of giving Opium is joined with Specacuan. or 2m. Tartar or wth Davers powder.

You will observe it as a proper Rule to avoid giving Opiates in any thing in a solid form, for an Anod. pill generally passes thro' the whole Stom. undissolved. Indeed in this case no Medicine shd. be given in the form of a Pill. Carminatives tend to enter Gripe and Flatulency -

Fomentations & Somnifacient give Relief. A cloth dipped in Camphorated Sp. of Wine and applied to the Belly will sometimes give Relief to Opium
It is

Dysent. & Diar.

It is an application much used with Children when they have Severe Grips attended with Purging. Theriac Cataplasms are sometimes of Advantage or Mustard with L. L. but in Case the pain remains fixed a Bister is often very effectual in removing the Complaints very quickly. Muttonsuet dissolved in Milk & wth Warm, has been sometimes given and it is preferable to the Oils. It is a prescription with however but few that can bear no more than the Oils.

There is a Med. of very great Repute from the Earliest Accts & that is Wax given in a great Variety of Forms. Dr. Buch was the 1st that gave it in the most plausib^{le} way and the first who made it soluble in Water. He mixed of Wax 3 lbs with Soap 3 lbs, melted them together over the Fire by which means he incorporated them and then poured it into a Mortar by degrees pouring on it 3 vij of Water wth 3 vij of Ag. N. M. which is most agreeable to the Pat^t. All this Composition was to be taken in the space of 24. Hours. And the Form of giving it was in y^g. Pulv. Tort. &c^t. I have seen it used - but never saw any particular Effect that it had. The m^t Effectual Relief for the Grips and for that most Troublous Symptom the Tenesmus is Clysters that are purely demulcent

Such

as Infus. of Linseed with 40 or 50 gtl. of L.L. And when
there is great Irritⁿ on the Stomach this is much
the best Way of giving Opiates and they will
have the same good effects as if given by the Mouth
Frequently too after the Dysent. has continued a
long Time or has returned again, plain oil Clyst. will
Answer very well with^t any Thing Stirr. in them
or sometimes a little L.L. joined. The Scabbiuli are
sometimes only left off by these Simple Emmolins
Clyst. and better than by any Thing else But —
these Oily Clyst. shd^t not be used long, because
they are apt to relax the Rectum and Lausa —
Procedentia ani & sometimes an obstinate Cough-
ness; and when one has once got into the Habit of
them they are with difficulty left off.

A great Degree of Weakness comes on at the End
of this Disease. All the Warm aromatic Cordials are
found to enter the Gripe Wine and Opium seem to
thir. least, red Wine is best on Account of the —
Astring. but where the red Wine irritates & the Stom.
is

Dysent. &c Dicr.

is weak Canary is better. When from the Pat^t passing purulent Matter there appears to be Ulcerations of the parts then the only Thing that can be of Service is Mucilage & in this case Dr. Mead recommends Bals. Locatelli.

A Circumstance of much Consequence in preventing the Dis. from gaining ground at the beginning is that when a person feels himself abt taking it he shd. immed. take a Vom. open his belly by a Purg. and then go to bed and endeavor to Sweat. If this Method be used in the beginning of an autumnal Putrid Contagious — Dysenter. it oft' carries it off at once.

To prevent a Relapse it is of great Service to drink Lime Water mixed with half the Qua^t of Milk, This is esp. proper when there is a morb. Acid in the Stom. And I apprehend it has Effect also as a Tonic, as well as in Correcting a Morb. Acidity. The Bark may be used too to prevent a Return, as also Tonics —

Excercise is in particular manner proper avoid every Thing in Point of Regimen that is in any degree putrescent Abstinence from animal Food and from Malt —
dig-

Liquors, living much on Milk or Butter Milk & Vegetables; only taking a Glass or 2 of Wine every Day and returning to the former Diet & Way of life cautiously and by degrees; and with a view to promote a Diaphoresis; warm Cloathing & a Flannel Shirt are particularly useful.

Authors ~

Those Drs. recommend on this Subject are Dr. Sydenham Baker Pringle & Morro.

Genus V. Diabetes.

This is a ~~preternatural~~ Discharge of Urine while the patient seems to be otherwise in a good State of Health. It is a Dis. that is not at all Common, but frequently a Sympt. of other diseases, and continues only for a Short Time.

Symptoms ~

are generally an excessive Discharge of Urine in proportion to what is Drank attended with paroxysmal Sensation of Dryness and burning heat in the Throat, Stom. & Mouth. Sometimes fevishness a loss of Appetite and a gradual waste.

69

Diabetes.

washing of Strength. It has been s^d by some practical Writers that there is a particular Smell in the Urine in this Case & it may be so in some Inst^v but I don't know it from my own Experience and am apt to doubt the Fact. If the Dis. goes on the Urine comes to have a sweetish Taste like Violets at least it is generally said to be the Case, and it certainly is void of Acrimony. The Urine is com. without Sed; sometimes it has the Appearance of Chyle having a Whey-ish milky Colour, at other Times it has the Appearance of Oil swimming in the Surface which is particularly the Case when the Diabetes is accompanied with an acute Consumption. The Dis. will sometimes continue for a long Time without any Considerable wasting or any Fever. I speak of it here only as a primary orig^e Disease. Galen says he never saw but 2 Instances of it in his Life; yet I believe it is much more com. than is imagined. For my own Experience I hardly ever saw a Diabetes accompanied with all the just now ment^d Sym^t but I have seen it in a Lep^d dog^r frequently such as a great Discharge of Urine for some Weeks and the part^{ly} wasted and emaciated by it attended w^t no other Sympt^t than that the Urine was secreted in too great a Quantity w^t loss of

Appetite and somewhat F. Where y^e Disease has continued long it is often attended with Edematous Swellings about the Testes and preputium & this comes on feg. in Consequence of any great evacuation -

Occasional Causes

The Remote Cause of this Dis. may be whatever tends to produce a leachings or to produce a greater proportion of Serum in the Blood. Whatever at the same Time tends to ener. the Detum. of Blood towards the Kidneys as excessive Fatigue in Riding, excessive Venery & use of Diuretics or Mineral Waters which last is one of the most com. causes but this is indeed a more temporary Disease It is sometimes merely a Conseq. of Diarrhoea Frequently it is an Attendant upon an informed Gout but goes off in the Time of the Paroxysm & it is sometimes observed that there is a Disposit. to it in glandular and seraph, Swellings among other occasional causes we may mention Calculi in the Kidneys wh^{ch} sometimes occasion a gr. determinatⁿ to these parts and somet. the Disease arises from a Spasmod. Striction on the Surface of the Body

70

Proximate Cause

The Kidneys have been found of a hard consistence & —
gr. enlarged & all the external Membr. have been —
some t. ge. thickened. The Ureters are in general greatly —
enlarged or distended & all these have been found suppurated
& in a putrid state. Dr. Mead has been led into a wrong
Notion in referring this Dis. to a Dis. in the Liver, but it
undoubtedly is a Dis. in the Kidneys, tho' at the same
Time it does not appear what Connection there is between
this and the Disease that upon Dissect. are found in the
other Abdominal Viscera.

The Sweetness of the Urine seems to be owing to the Thyle's
being separated before it is properly formed into Blood, & the
Urine being so soon discharged has not Time to acquire
that Acidity it has in a natural state.

It seems probable to acc^t for the great floo^t of Urine
sometimes in proportion to the Ingesta that there is a —
præternatural Absorption by the Inhalent Vessels, of Moisture
from the Air.

The Proximate cause of Diab. then may be either a relaxed
or præternatural St. of the Secretory Organs of Urine, or it may
be some Stimulus on the Kidneys from some cause or other caus.
an uncom. determination to them, or sometimes it proceeds from
a dissolved St. of the Bl. which Dr. Mead allowed to be the case
when

when it happens in Samnies.

Method of Cure.

As the Causes differ so must the Indications.

I We must shun every thing that will stain the Urinary passages.

II We must endeavour to brace the Sjst in general & particularly the Secretory Organs.

III We must endeavour to remove the attendg. Sy. of Feces.

The Remedies that in general are adapted to these Indicat. chiefly regard Regimen. It shd. consist in general as much as possible of Solids w^t Small Quantities of Liquids & the Food and Drink shd. be what we call the mucilag. kind & as little Aerid & thin. as possible, such as all the Farinaceous Rice, Sage, Salps; and in general the Coolest Diet w^t a view to prevent any encr. Detorn. to the p^t. - It is better for the patient to lyce upon a Mattress that upon a soft bed, because a soft Bed causes heat in the Back and so encr. the Detorn. to the Kidnies. Very gentle Exercise with Frictions on the Skin are proper as likewise the Wearing a Flannel Shirt; the moderate use of a Warm bath. There has been Instances of People who have been gr. distressed w^t this dis. in a cold Climate who have entirely got rid of it in a warm one, purely because the

71 Diabetes

Perspiration goes on here more fully than in cold ones
The Wearing abroad belt pretty Tight abt the Middle is
said to be of great Use. The Astringents proper are the Serum
Aluminosum, which is made by mixing Alum 3*lb*
with boiling Milk ~~3*lb*~~ and the Pat^t. is to take from 3*lb*
to $\sqrt{3}$ three or 4 Times a Day. This is Recommended as a
powerful astring. by Dr. Mead. Dovers Lime Water is
likewise made Use of in this Way; but its absorbent Virtues
is the Thing from whence it derives its Virtues. among the
Corroborants too the most powerf. is the peruv. Bark w^t
Elix Oli, & Bristol Water also are in great Reputation for
these Cases. Small doses of Rhubarb so as to keep the Belly
open have been found serviceable when the Dis. is not
going to Calculous Concretions. When the Urine is disch. so
as frequently to keep the pat^t. from Sleep, then Opiators are
of service not only from their quieting Quality but their
Effects in diminishing increased Secretion by taking off
Irritation, In Cases of its bog Symptomatic as in Hysteria
& Hypochondriasis it is cured by Antispasmodics as Opiator
There is a Medicine recommended by Dr. Morgan
It is said in many Cases to be almost infallible & that
is Dr. Comthaird. g*t* XV to XL. a day; but it is a Medicine
I have

Diabetes

I have never had my experience of I should think it a most effectual means to bring on the Dis. The Bark has been used wth Palo. Alum. rup. & I believe it is a very good remedy.

Genus VI.

Enuresis.

Synonoma

Pennae Hippoc	} Stranguaria	} Galeni
Praesis Arctei		
		U Senneshi.

Incontinencia

Character

When a Pat. passes his Urine continually by Drops or has a freq^t Inclination to pass Urine or passes it very frequent thi goes by the Name of Stranguary & not the passing it with difficulty or for this is the Dysuria Urina e Vesica Fluxus involuntarius non dolens, fullon.

Causes

I. It sometimes proceeds from a paralytic affection of the Sphincter Vesicae Urinariae &c in this Case the Urine comes away without any Irritation at all & the Pat. is insensible of it.

II. It is sometimes the consequence of cutting for the Stone

Enuresis.

III. Sometimes when there is no paralactic affection of the sphincter it is however become callow in consequence of some const. Irritat. upon the Neck of the Bladder which occas. a remarkable thickening about the p^t which renders it in Time callous & insensible. This is indeed a kind of topical Paralactic affection of the part and is often found where there are no other Symptoms of Palsy. This - Atonia is sometimes b/w^t on by p^t pressure of a stone on the Neck of the Bladder, sometimes by what is called a Catar-
hus vesicae or a serous Defluxion making a a constant - Irritatⁿ upon the Neck of the Bladder, inducing Callosity. This is frequently the case with old people & is often mistaken for a Stone in the Bladder.

IV. This Disease is sometimes the Effect of Pregnancy, when the Child is far advanced and comes to press upon the Bladder it must naturally diminish its size, & whatever does this must make the Water pass more frequently somet^t This Continues after delivery - Sometimes it may be owing to a Strain in the Part in the Time of Delivery, which has lost an apertural Paralysis -

V. Sometimes it is the Consequence of an Ulcer in the Blad. in short whatever causes any Stimulus this may produce - Stranguary more or less. It is often a Consequence of a - morbid Affection of the neighbouring parts. - Indeed all

Inneversis
morb. affections of the Neighbouring parts affect the Bladder more or less. In severe Cholice in the Phthisis - in the Fluxus alb, in all these the Stranguary is oft' more or less produced -

Method of Cure

I. To remove the Cause when it proceeds from a paralytic affection of the Sphincter, the Cure must be the same as that of a Paralytic affection in any other part. I shall only mention one Rem. that is often made use of in this case, which is the Application of a Blister to the Os Sacrum, 'tis certain that in many Paralytic affections any application made to the part of the Spine where the Nerves come from that part has more effect than an application to any other part -

II. When the Disease is the Effect of Pregnancy the Disease may be considerably relieved even before Delivery by a proper Suspensory Bandage -

Gen VII. Dysuria

Synonima

Stranguria - Pireli Originis non Galeni
Ardor Urinae - Sennestis -
Subskillum vel Stillicidum Urinae -

Character

The Dysuria is a Dis. in which the Part passes his Urine with

Dysuria.

great difficulty and Pain. —

Causes.

- I. It may be the Consequence of a great Degree of Acrimony in the Urine prodr. By acrid Diuretis violent Exercises &c & people subject to Dysuria find that acrid Diuretis increase their Dis. —
- II. It is a Sym? y. attends an Inflamm. in the Bladder from whatever Cause it proceed, whether from Stone or any other — because by Irritation the pt. is rendered much more sensible.
- III. Whatever tends to abrade or remove the Natural Mucus w^{ch} is constantly discharging into the Bladder and — which serves to defend it from the Natural Acrimony of Urine We may observe that in all Gravelly cases there is in the Water a glaneous Sediment that is nothing more than the nat. Mucus of the Bladder.
- IV. Whatever causes an Erosion or ulceration of the Bladder In this Way it is frequently the Effect of Venereal Complaints sometimes it is the Effect of a Small Caruncle in the Neck of the Blad. or a Morbid Excrecence possessed of a great degree of irritability.
- V. Like the Stranguary it is often a Symptomatic Affection from a Disease of a neighbouring p^t any Inflamm. or any violent pain in any neighbouring p^t Communion, such as Cholic, Piles, Dysentery Fluor albus; & sometimes it is Symptomatic fr. Dis. of the Kidneys sometimes it is a Symptom in Hysteria, This is frequently the

Dysuria.

the Case sometimes to such a Degree as to resemble a Fit of the Stone and it is very difficult to distinguish 'em tho' at the same Time there is no Disease of the — Urinary Passages.

Method of Cure.

As the Causes are Various so must the Method of Cure be. But universally all the Mucilaginous Remedies and the blandest diet are proper. Emollient Fomentations applied externally seldom fail of giving a — Temporary Relief. If the person uses the Semenupium it often gives great Relief; as likewise Emollient Clysters & Injections into the Bladder unless the Irritation be too great to receive it. Sometimes there is such a Stricture upon the Neck of the Bladder that no Catheter can be introduced. A herpetic injection is one of the most powerful Diuretics that I know. When the Dis. proceeds from any Thing Lodged in the Bladder, throw up a Warm Emol. Clyster gives great Relief

I might mention among o: Demulcents what often ans: exceedingly well and that is the Eva Ursi. This is much commonded by de Glon taken in the City of Jps twice a day enoyg the City to adram. But when the Dis. is not removed by Fomentations Mucilages & bland Diet, Recourse must be had

Dysuria.

745

had to Opium. When the Disease takes place in old Age, this is particularly necessary. I have known many People that have passed the latter part of their Time with Tolerable Ease that otherwise wo^d have been most miserable.

Gen. VIII. Ischuria.

Synonima)

Urine Suppreſſio vel potius Retentio Hoffmanni Hydrops
Vesicee — Nouvel (Clas. des Malad.)

Character.

This Disease consists in a total Suppreſſion of Urine.

Causes —

It may arise from different Causes.

I The Urine may not be secreted at all in the Kidneys & this is called an Ischuria renalis —

II It may be secreted in the Kidneys in the Natural Way & may still be stopped in the Ureters that it cannot pass into the Bladder.

III. The Secretion of Urine may go on properly & may be properly discharged into the Bladder. But a Retention may take place — There is Conseq. of the Mouth of the Bladder being Shut up by some extraneous Body or by a preternat. Spasm. arises. & a Variety of Causes, this may be called Ischuria vesicalis, — This Distinction between the Ischuria where there is no Secretion of Urine at all & that

Ischuria.

where there is a Secretion but the expulsion is prevented makes what is called the True and Spurious Ischuria. However from what cause sever y. Dis. proc. y. Sy. are as follow.

Symptoms.

There is in this Disease a total Loss of Appetite, a Nausea & vomiting, and often a Taste of Urine in the Mouth. At least this last circumst. is the case when the Urine is reabsorbed. — (But this I apprehend this will not happen in Cases of true Ischuria any more than I could apprehend that a Jaundice wo^d follow from a Schirrus of the Liver — preventing a Secretion of Bile) In such Cases there is said to be a Urinary Smell found in the Breath — and in the Sweats. It soon comes to be attended with violent Anxiety & oppression at the Region of Stom. with Coma, Convulsions and other fatality. At least Cold-sweats come on & if a passage cannot be attained there are many Instances of the Bladder Bursting. There is not any Suppression of Natural Evacuations that is so quickly fatal as a Total Suppression of Urine. When it cannot be removed in 2 Days Time it commonly begins to affect the Head and most commonly brings on a deg. of Lethargy which gradually increases into a perfect Stupor. At the same Time tho' a Suppression of Urine is very gen^{ly} speak^g. fatal; indeed alm. constantly when it affects Head produces Fever.

Ischuria

75

Fever yet there are several Inst. where there has been no dis.
of Urine for a very long time for Weeks may according to
account for months and years. But such Cases are
extremely rare as wherever they take place the natural
Excretion has been supplied by the Pers^{er} of some other
Evacuation, generally by the Skin We know there are
many instanc^e where the perspirable Matter has been
suppreſſed totally the Skin has been perfectly dry & the
patient has worn a Shirt for many Weeks & it was no
more soiled when it came off than when it went on; yet
this Suppreſſion was not attended with fatal Consequences
because the Evacuation was supplied by Urine, But it is very
uncommon for any one perspir^e to supply a total Suppreſſion of Urine

When the Ischuria prove fr. an Affection of the Blad. it
may generally be known by a circumscribed Tumor in the
Region of the Bladder & by a Skin to make Water, This
however is a precarious Sym^z because in some Cases of Ischuria
there is a total insensibility of the Bladder; but in gen^r, we may
I think distinguishing this Case by the pain & Invasion of Weight
in the Region of the Bladder & on introd. the Finger into the Anus
we may easily feel the distensⁿ of the Bladder, But if we cannot

31 & 32

Ischuria

Satisfy ourselves in this way we may introd. the Catheter and that will make it clear at once only there are some particular Cases of Obstruct^r in the Neck which prevents the Catheter fr- being introduced

Causes of Isch. Renalis

- I. Inflam of the Kidneys; where both the Kidneys are inflamed there can be no Secretion of Urine.
- II. It often proceeds fr- Stones & Obstr. in the Kidneys this some times appears to prevent the Secretion, but more frequently y affect the beginning of the Ureter so that no Urine can pass
- III. This Ichuria R. has been known tho' very rarely to be a periodis Dis- returning at certain times. There is an Int. in Law. of its returning every full moon wth gr. Oppression, Heat & F. but if the pal was bled the discharge was removed. It is a difficult thing to sign a proximate Cause for this.
- IV. It may be prod. by excessive Spasm and in this way it is somet. an Attendant upon Hysteria, & in Children that are teething and on the Gums being Lanced or the Ulceration being taken off by any Aplicat^r the Suppression of Urine grew off; or if it does not the putting the Child into a Semicupium or applying warm fomentations is generally suff^r to remove it

cause

76

Ischuria Causæ Iscto. vesicalis

A Suppression of Urine the Blad may arise

I Fr. Inflam, & this com - happens abt the Neck of the Blad
at the same time there is a const. Stri to pass Water

II Fr. Stones placed in such a way as to hinder the passage
of the Urine, & somet fleshly Excrencies at the neck of the
Blad - will have the same Effect, this is relieved by the Catheter

III It proceeds somet fr. Spasm, when if is the Case Emol
Foment & the pat^o changing his posture is often suff, to
remove the Complaint. —

IV It may proc fr a paralitic Affect, of the Muscles
employed for the Expulsion of the Urine, There is certainly
a paralytic affection broⁿ on the Muscles & the Bladder
it self in Conseq. of over distensⁿ. At other times an
Incontinence of Urine will be the Effect of this over Distension
I have Known the bad consequences attending it often
continue for many years

V Clots of Blood will somt. occas. of Dis. These are
very easily removed by a Catheter or by injecting a
little warm Water. —

VI It somet. proceeds fr a Compreſⁿ & Obstruc-
of the Urethra fr the Uterus & Rectum. In if-
way

Ischuria

way it happens somet^e in the last stage of Pregnancy &
& somet^e there is a Similar Compreſion from the Rectum being
full of Obst. Fæces. And tho' rarely it somet^e proc^r a
falling down of the Bladder & thereby making an
Intersusceptio in the Neck of it wh^{ch} prevents the passing
of the urine. —

VII It is often a Symp. of other Dis. all the Variety
of Causes y^r prod. Dysuria will prod. Ischuria if caus^r a
little further the Cure of this Dis. depends intirely upon
removing the Occasional Causes. —

Class III

Debilitates

77

This Class may be divided into V Orders.—

Ord I *Pythæsthesica Debilito.*—

of the External Senses seeing hearing C. 1

(II) *Antepithymia.*—

Debility of the Natural appetites—

Hunger, Thirst C. 2.—

III *Puscinesia*

A Loss of Motion and failing in
the Organs.—

IV *Leiropshychia*

a Debility of the Vital powers.—

V *Cromata* The Somnose Dis-

Of the first of these Orders I shall consider only
one or two of the Genera & the second Order I shall pass
by altogether,

Ord. I.

Gen I *Amaurosis.*

Symonyma

Amaurosis.

Synonyma.

Gutta Serena Arabum	{	Catameta Ger-
Offusatio Corne in Oculum		manorum --
Canta Moroni Divedor		2 Amblyopia. --
		Kymphiu Compred. --

Character

This Dis. consists in a total loss of Sight wth any apparent cause or Opacity Eyes & wth any visible motion of the pupil which does not contract on the application of light and is generally much dilated, oft is distinguished fr. the Cataract by the appearance of the Lens & by the pupils not contracting, somet. the patient will see in one light & not an^t or see any thing below him when he does not see any thing above or strait before. --

History.

This Dis. somet. comes on suddenly without any previous symptoms but it most com. comes on gradually with all the Syl. of Phethora & fev. Determⁿ of 13^y to the head attended with headache Trinitus aurium & and if this continues for any time it aler. impair the Sight & in Fevers these Syl. are somet. so violent that g. pat. imagines his Eyes will start out of his head; attended with Vertigo -- Comatose disposition & This dis. or any approach

Amaurosis

78

so it if somet^o periodic wch is most commonly the case in Hydroc Disorders, here the Eyes appear in the same way as in those who walk about in their Sleep or as those affected with Epilepsy or Catalepsy

Causes

- 1 It happens somet^o after long nervous T & somet it is the Effect of Sanguine Apoplexy or Palsy.
- 2 External Violence or violent Sneezing will somet prod it
- 3 The Suppression of usual Evacuations pregnancy &c will somet^o prod. it
- 4 It is somet the Effect of Serophula in wch it is cured by the same remedy as Serophula.
- 5 It somet happens before birth.
- 6 It is somet the conseq of Spasm & the Effect of viol Headach & may be owing to an over distension of the Vessels
- 7 It somet^o happens to those who are employed in - cleaning Houses & painting or varnishing Rooms
- 8 It happens in Venereal Cases, There are many Inst^o of peop. losing their Light intirely for Salivation
- 10 Suppressed Exanthemata will somet^o prod it esp. the Suppression of Trinea Capitata; and also the Natural serous discharge from

Amaurosis

from behind the Ears of children by affrig. & repellent applicatⁿ.

- 10 It is some^t periodic
- 11 Somet^t it happens in the Chelica pictorum
- 12 It is a transient Sym in the hysteria
- 13 Except in Venery is a com. cause of it this al-
-ways impairs the Light.—
- 14 Excessive Grief, &c watchfulness except two Night Studies
are freq causes of this Disorder, as likewise reading in print
with a great glare of light. My Grand father died of
this Disorder fr being over much employed in Astronomical
Observation, but in him it was attended with violent fever.
- 15 Violent passions, violent Exercise Acidity in the Form
a plethoric Habit will ea^t of them prod. this disease.

Proximate Cause

Diseas^t shew the Optic Nerve to be much extenuated
somet^t Tumours are found in it & the Blood Vessels are found
very much distended & torpid with Blood & it may then depend
upon plethora or it may depend upon a compression of the
Optic Nerve or it may be purely a nervous Affectⁿ or a
paralysis of the Optic Nerve.

Cure

The Indications of t^e dis. are only in the 1st place

- 1 To remove the Occasional cause & then it may be & secondly
- 2 To Stim and Strengthen the Nerv. System

also

Amaurosis

79

As to the Remedies.—

I When there is a Lang. Congestion & accumulation in the head
The opening the Temporal Artery or Jugular Vein will
be of Service, The air has been cured by external &
accidental Wounds ^{10th} points out the propriety of
cupping and scarifying there are inst^o of its being cured
by wounds & again returning upon their being healed up
in gen^o Evacuat are of Service.—

II Vomits of Turbith mineral have been found to cure
the disease

3 Blisters are most Effectual as they evacuate &
stimulate at the same time, The Blisters shd^o also be kept
on for some time, of late they have been applied immediately
above the Eye brows wth Success A Letan shd^o be put in the
neck & kept running

4 The actual Cautery applied to the head was used by
the Ancients Dr Haen gives 2 inst^o of its bad Effects &
says that Death was quickly the conse^{ce} upon dissecting
there were found gr marks of accumulation under the place
it was applied.

5 Mercury has been tried but there are few & no profits such It shd^o
not be used when it is a New Affectⁿ or when it is in Conseq^{ce} of Age

6 In the beginning when there are no marks of
Accumulation of Blood in the Head See

nn

Amaurosis

nutatorius have been found Successful, but a liberal use of them impairs the Sight

7 Electricity has been found of gr Service in this Case to whatever Obstructⁿ part it is applied it causes increased Secretⁿ

8 When the Disease is periodic the Bark is found as — successful as in the cure of Intermit.

9 When it happens in Hysteria then Antihysterics are to be used

10 as to External Applications those things which stimulate in a small degree wth causing inflam. are proper so is Warm Bathing of the Head.

11 As to regimen when it is owing to Plethora & Determinatⁿ to the head then a low diet must be Observed, when fr a Nervous Affectⁿ of Cold Bath, Exercise Steel Mineral Waters &c^l are proper and what ever induces a total change in the System as change of Climate except going into a Warmer Climate

Gen II Tinnitus & Aurium Character

This is a perception of sound when there is no External exciting Cause that is sensible The disease is permanent, but it is likewise a Sympt^o of all Disease of the Head

Causes

80

Tinnitus Aurium.—
Causes.—

- 1 Pethora either General or Topical it is a Symptom
all Inflamm. Fevers
- 2 It is a Ly owing to a partial Obstruction of the meatus
auditorius or Eustachian Tub by way of any Extraneous
Body getting in to it—
- 3 It is somet a New Affectn which is connected with a
Morb Affectn of the Stom. It is a com Symptom Syncope
Lipathimia & it is an Attendant upon most Fevers and
great Emotions of mind; somet it is a Rheumat Affectn

CURE.

- 1 If there are any m^c either of gen or top Inflamm. they
must be removed by Evacuatis & Regimen, Cupping or Scarring
behind the Ears is often of remark, Service
- 2 Blisters behind the Ears are partic usef esp - where there
is a serous colluvies; as likewise shd^g the head and keeps
it warm but not to heat it by too much Covering when a
Stimul. is required it is better to keep the p^c open by a
Succession of Blister there by Ossue Ointm^c
- 3 To remove Obstr. p^c y meatus auditorius which often occurs by y way
in the Ear being thickend & condened it is proper to syringe when there is no
Secretn at all it is proper to syringe wth Soap and Water each proportion

Tinnitus aurium

tion of the caustic alkali which is of service on acc^t of its -
gentle Stimulus

4 In cases of Local Obstruction mercury has been tried to
the length of Salivation but if it be so now affected would be
improper

5 It is somet^t proper to Stimule the Organ of hearing & the
N^{erve} of Inogen^e, It has been found that any thing that make a
Deep & sudden impression on the mind has cur'd it such as gr^t
blows on the head but when cur'd by sudden shocks of this
kind the patient very often relapses & of small Degree of
noise afterwards given a very disagreeable sensatⁿ, For -
Stimulat^t the organ the Steam of aromatic Herbs applied -
immed to the Ear by means of a Funnel have been of very
great service when there was no Secretⁿ spirit of Wine has
been found of use. A very good applicatⁿ in y^e Case is a -
little Infus^t of Bile properly diluted it may be taken from any
animal & it is a good Succedaneum for y^e w^t —
The best and most effectual applicatⁿ is Electricity which
has a most powerful Effect in restoring any Secretion -
when ever it is applied

6 Relief is some times obt^d by some artificial
Mechanical instrument or some machine of the Trumpet
kind applied close to the Ear —

Class

Paralysis

Class III Ord I Gen III

Paralysis

It palsey consists in the loss of the power of voluntary motion, It is not however called a paralytic affection when it happens fr any sensible defect in the Muscles themselves. It is only called palsey or paralysis when there is no sensible deficiency in the muscle itself.

The palsey according to the diff. parts of the Body that are affected come to under diff names the most com distinction of palsey is into a palsey & a Hemiplegia whch affects only one side we sometime find this Dis, affecting one side only somet fr the top of the head to the Sole of the foot one complete half is paralytic. Somet it affects half of the Body taken transversely or only the inferior Extremities and then it is called paraplegia

Diagnosis

This Dis is disting fr Apoplexy & other soporose dis in this that the mind remains unaffected or at least a very confid. power in the Functions of the mind still remains, It differs from the Immobility whch takes place in Rheumatism the Gout Luxations fractures & in this that those dis. are attended with violent pain which this is not

Symptoms.

This dis is gen attended with a Relaxed St of the Muscles but somatimes it happens that the Flexor

Paralysis

Muscles are only contracted when a single Muscle is affected it generally affects all the neighbouring parts. The loss of the power of voluntary action is generally connected with a loss of feeling but it is not alw the case for we find inst of every Degree of Feeling in the paralysed part somet if part is not sensib of any differ. of Feeling in the paralytic arm from y^o to^o. But on the o^r hand there are many Inst where we find the loss of voluntary action attended with the loss of feeling at at least the last greatly impeded There is a most Extraordinary Inst inst by Senae of a pers that had one arm paralytic wth most acute pain & greater sensibility in the paralytic arm than in the o^r that was not paralysed nay the arm that he had the command over had no feeling at all, This Dis is not unfreq^t attended with slight pain and a sense of creeping in the part affected when an half only of the head and body only is affected There is also a remarkable distortion of the face on Acc^t of the Muscles of the other side act^t most freely while these remain paralytic There is always a great Weakness bro^t on the affected part, If it affects one side of the Head there is a difference in that ear a l^t in that Eye & as the Tongue and Lips are drawn tow^d the sound side a stuttering is produced The arm of the affected is general more affect y^o of Extremities, In paralytic affect^t y^o pulse is soft and slow tho^m in paral. cases it is far otherw^t There is in general a dryness

Paralysis

82

ness over the paralytic part while other parts are sweating. But this is not universally the case, we sometimes meet with instances of the paralytic part sweating while there is no sweat in any other part of the body, palsy too is often attended wth Edematous-swelling.

The palsy somet^t comes on wth any previous Sy^t but most generally there are cert Sy^t that precede & indicate its approach paralytic Sy^t that shew an even determinatⁿ to the Head, There are in this as in all o^r nervous disorders a vast variety of anomalous irregularities or Sy^t that do not belong to y^r disorder & as there are instan^t of y^r spasm affected returning periodically so there are somet^t Inf^t that more rarely of paralytic Affec^t returning periodically there is one instance ment^d by Tonages of its returning at cert^t Hours every day accord^d to his acc^t of patient experienced a slight head ach for a month to^r in the Evening and was then affected with a burning heat in the forehead upon this going off he had similar Sensatⁿ in the Occiput, the pulse more freq^t than usual the Sleep disturbed with frightful Dreams & Vertigo, In 8 hours these Sy^t went entirely off but at 4 in the afternoon the same Sy^t returned again with great protraction of Strength in 16 Hours the Sy^t all went off again & in this manner the disorder continued for 9 days only with

Paralysis

with this difference that after the 4th day not only the heat in the Forehead & pain in the Occiput were increased but at the approach of every paroxysm a paralytic debility seized the left side of the body wth a distortion of the mouth a difficulty of speaking a tremor of the Lips & almost an immobility of the left Leg But these fit^s all went off with y^t paroxysm and returned with it again The System all came on at 4 in the Evening and went off at 6 in the Morning the pulse not more freq^t than in a healthy person but more freq^t than in that person during the Intermision there was likewise a tension in the pulse during that paroxysm the heat in the forehead only cont^d 1/2 an hour and went suddenly off and immediately the pain the pain in the Occiput succeeded At the approach of the fit the patient scarce move his head If he did move it he experienced a crackling in the Neck & a grinding of the Teeth, The Temporal artery did by no means agree with the Radial, The pulse was equal in the Radial but unequal in the Temporal & turned low at Intervals & doubled.

Amongst Anomalies there are various complications of paralytic affections with convulsive fits tho the 2 did appear in most perfectly opposite the one consisting

Paralysis

83

is an involuntary motion of the muscles, the
other in the want of it.

Occasional Causes

I - Palsy proceeds sometime from the all the causes that
prod. Appoplexy. The Predisponent causes of the one
predisposes to the other & w^t brings on the one often
brings on the other - Appoplexy may be considered as a
more universal Palsy & Paral. often succeeds appoplexy

II - It is sometime the consequence of Epilepsy and
Convulsions these often leave more or less of the
Paralytic affection behind them.

III - Viol. Lⁿ will somet. leave a Paralytic affection
It somet. happ^r in the lower Extrem. after a
severe fit of the Gout or Rheumatism Bore have ment.
this as a Cremist^r that happened to him self This
however in General only a partial & slight Degree of
of Palsy.

IV - a Supp^r of usual Eva. & & H. such a Supp^r as
is attended with vertigo or any m^rs that shew a
Detum. to the head, The Paralyses often takes place from
a pressure of the Nerves by a turgidness of the Bl: -
Vessels & somt. in sinews affected with Aneurisms somt. in
Conseq^r of suppressed Calamnia or any other un^r Demorrh
by prod. Petasma

Paralysis

V Whatever Strains or Compresses a Nerve that Supplies any part of the part will always bring on more or less of a Paralytic affection; hence it is often taken place in the Back in Consequence of Strains of falls & somet^t it takes place in the lower Extremities of pregnant women by pressure on the medulla spinalis

VI The applicat^t of gr Cold will somet^t produce Paralysis & in this way people that have the Cold in their Syst^t have often a partial Palsy in their lower Extremities sitting upon Cold wet Grass will somet^t br. on a paralytic affection of the Sphincter of the Bladder and a consequent Inability to retain their water & somet^t the same cause will br. on a Paralytic affection of the Sphincter of the Anus and an Inability to retain the Stools In this way too y^e remaining a long time in extreme Cold water or lie remaining a long time in a cold Bath has bro^t it on & in Gen^t we find it is a Dis. that happens more frequent in winter than in Spring and more frequent in Cold than in warm Climates.

VII Heat if long^t continued tends to bring on Palsey - In its first operation like cold it is certainly a Stim. but if long continued by^d a certain Deg^t it depresses the Nervous power people are somt^t extremely debilitated by being too long in a warm Bath we come liable of this too by sitting by a large fire a Tristness and weakness is soon brought on esp. if the Back be tow^d the fire

and

Paralysis

84

and I have known sever. Inst. of people in this way that
have felt a thinning in their Limbs for sever. Days after
which must be considered as only a partial palsy we shd.
be partially cautious not to expose the Medulla Spinalis or any
other pt. of the Nerv. Syst^t to gr. heat

8th Moisture conjoined with warmth has a Tendency to bring
on this Dis. in Conseq^r of this it alw^r prevails most in moist
close damp weather, such weather is exceed apt to bring on a
Gen. Debility -

9th Warm diluting Liquors have the same Effect as warm Baths

10th Those alred^t that act as Narcotins may be reckoned among
the occasional Causes of the Dis., are narcotics carried
to a certain length will br. it on, under this head we may
comprehend Drunkenness as it alw^r induces a Temporary Palsy

11th we find it somet^t Sympathetic in Fov. It somet^t comes
on with accute Fov. with the Thlegmasia & Pectorial
P. and somet^t it is an Attent^t on Dis. of the Breast
esp^r Empyema & others affect^r of Morb^t Vide

12 - It is prod^r by diff^r vapours perh^r those of the Mettalei
brns as ft. & resinic & & & & It has been produced
from new plastered walls

13 - It is some time the conseq^r of a genl. Degeneracy of the
Fluids of the Body of the pubis Dextrosis, in this way
it is somet^t the conseq^r of a dis. Venera when it goes a good
length But it is in this way more com. a conseq^r of the Journey
when this is the Cause it is most easily removed of any
the

Paralysis

Scurvy is a Dis. that may be removed by proper Diet & Regimen & the Palsy goes off also with it.

14th — It is somet. prod. by viol. passions not only the Depressive but likewise the active, every one knows that the effect of passion is to make the tongue paralytic so that people are unable to express themselves

15th — In the last place we may mention excess of venery as an occasional cause of the Dis. It is frequently prod. by this cause & this kind is the most obstinate of any

Proximate Cause.

With regard to the proximate cause we may say in gen. that the Dis. arises from what ever interrupts the natural insulence of the Nervous power. This interrupt. may be either in the Brain itself in the Com. sensuum or in a part of the Body it may be in a more exterior part. But we are not to conclude that because a part of the Body is Paralytic that therefor. the seat of the disorder or the proxim cause of it is in that part because it may be an effect of some Dis. in the Nerve that supplies that part. Nay it is often found that upon heavier Palsy does not move from an affliction of the Nerve that supplies that part but is originally a Dis. in the Brain itself when a part is affected we have reason to suspect the cause is seated there, yet it is some time so but

Paralysis

not universally, in Gen^t the proxim. Cause may be reduced to this that there is some Compression made on the Brain either by a Congestion of Blood or by an Effusion of Blood or by a Tumor or the like so that a Cause of Palsy in the same with that of apoplexy D^r S^r B^r D^r Evidence these Congestions Effusions & Tumors to be the Cause of Palsy But in many Cases palsy is prov^d when there is no particular mark of any Compression on the Brain, In these Cases it seems to be a Dis^r of the Nerv. syst^r in it self in Conseq^r of which the Nerves are deprived of their actual Energy, Passions often remove Palsy at least for a time & Electricity often does the same This shows that there is at least no fixed obstruct^r for if there was it would be impossible to prov^d such an Effect, I don't mean an immovable obstruct^r to the flow of the Nerv. fluid But I mean any thing that might obstruct the Nerv. power. Whenever the palsy continues for a long time there is also reason to suspect there is a Tumor & whenever the Palsy succeeds an apoplexy we may suspect compression because in apoplexies there are always marks of compression in the Brain.

Where the Palsy remains for years tog^t as it somet^r does while at the same time the Patient enjoys all his Senses we have Reason to suspect that it cannot

Paralysis

cannot be owing to any fixed obstruction but must suppose that the Dis. is owing to some other cause in the Nerv. Syst. which perhaps will for ever remain a Secret

An Influence of the Nervous fluid is necessary to all muscular motion, but if we attend to the Demonstration of Borelli we shall find that a very great power is inherent to muscular motion & therefore it is not to be wondered at that we often find in Paralytic Limbs a sense of touch remaining when there is no muscular motion. In the Rheumatic Hemiplegia I have seen an arm altho' altogether immovable yet exquisitely sensible to the creeping of a fly.

Prognosis

We may observe that old people are seldom cured of it, & affects young people from some occasional cause: it is very often cured with safety but when it affects old people esp. if connected with apoplexy it is seldom totally & radically removed. It is more dangerous when the cause of the Dis. is in the Brain than when it is in the Medula Spinalis. It is an observation of Haller's & it seems to be just enough that less implying force is required in the Nerv. pow. to prod. sensation than is necessary than to prod. volunt. Mot. because one may in great obs. than when the part is paralytic the Pat. has less sensation in the part when he has no power of moving it (Hence)

Paralysis

86

Hence it should seem indeed a fact that is constantly found to hold good that Palsy is more dangerous where there is a loss of feeling as well as volunt. Mot. rather than the volunt. not only is lost. But if there be a loss of both and an obstructⁿ to Circulation in this case there is very little hopes of cure. Paralytic affections have been cured by the supervention of the Fever of the Inflamm. Kind. Some^t Intermitt^t Some^t a fit of the Gout have removed this Disease but indeed I believe it is very rare that those that have the Palsy are subject to the Gout whatever excites any violent pain often removes the palsy. It seldom happens to Child^t but when it does there are drifts of its being cured like some other new^t Dis. about the age of Puberty.

CURE

I have already mentioned a great var. of occasional causes on this Dis. on the Removal of which the cure must depend. The great thing to be attended to is whether or not the Disease proceeds from a compression of any part, if it does our business is to remove that as quickly as possible.

1st In most Cases of General Palsy or Hemiplegia there is a compression in the Brain.

When this is the Case the Indicatioⁿ is to take off the Determinatⁿ to the Head by all the variety of evacuatⁿs. But

9d

Paralysis

2^d when there are no marks of increased Determination to the Head the only Indication we can perceive is by all the Senses in our power to prod. an Excitement & increased Energy in the Nerv. S: There are many Remedies to ans^t this Intention but at the same time none that we can pronounce to be Effectual i.e. it is one of the most obstinate of Dis. that the human Body is subj^t to especially when it attacks old peop^l I shall now mention the Remedies suited to both these Indicatioⁿ

Indication 3rd

3rd Bleeding is often extremely necessary in Paralytic affections esp^r where there is a full habit of Body & the Disorder is marked with an increased Determination of the Blood to the Head, Indeed in Genl. where there is a full habit, Bleeding is more or less proper But if there is an appearance of a flushed face, of stupor or great oppression of the Brain, then Bleeding is very neccs. Because this Dis. must be considered in the same light with an apoplexy at the same time whenever the Pulse has continued for some time & there are no marks of Compression on the Head, then Bleeding is highly Improper, Indeed in this case every thing that tends to Debilitate the System is Improper and can answer no purpose the only purpose of Bleeding is to remove the occasional Cause when it succeeds. Pethora

Paralysis

2^d Emetics are generally prescribed in Paraly. from what ever cause it proceeds, If it proceeds from the Brain we must never order an Emetic till the Plethora is removed but as soon as that is gone the vomit will be proper. It somet. happens that a Tropicae affection of the Stom. brings on a Paralytic affec. as well as a variety of other nervous Disorders At least it so happens somet. that by the Exhib. of account the Paralytic affec. will be carried off I cannot say that it is merely owing to the Contents of them because Emetics act in such a variety of ways But whether there be any marks of foulness in the Stom. or not Emetics are consider'd improper because they act as a powerful Stim. to the whole Sys. The best Emetics in the Dis. are I think the mustard Emetics The vomits that are given when we want to excite a great Stimulus are the Antimonials such as Turpeth. & general I have seen good Effects from them tho' perhaps the paraly. has not been entirely cured by them yet the Sys. have been greatly relieved when the Com. vomits had no Effect The Exhib. of them is somet. proper on account of their Diaphoretic Qualities.

3^d Cathartics are only occasionally proper where there is evidently a Plethora or accumulation of Blood in the Head they

Paralysis

are proper most esp. when there is a Gross Plethora
In all Gross Phlegmatic Habits the use of Stimulating
purgatives is occasionally proper and necessary But
where there are no Marks of Plethora or Com pression
on the Nerves all the Cathartics are in proper
at the same time in Paralytic Cases there is gen^{ly}
a Disposⁿ to astiveness with will more or less affect
the Head & there^f. it is alw. proper for the Belly
to be kept open by such Med. as are gently Stimulating
such as Aloes Rhubarb Sarsaparilla & Guaiacum
These may begin just in such a Dose as to keep
the Belly open & not to prod. more than 2 or 3
doses a day which is suff^t unless in paroxysm Cases
where the strong brisk & strong Cases are proper
all the Saline Laxatives in most Cases are
Improper in Paralytic affections there is in them
a gr^r Disposⁿ to prod. flatulency as they are all
Med. to the Nerv. S. which is peculiarly improper
in the Dis.

Gly Sudorifics that are partial that is true
Sweating any paroxysm that is paroxysm often answers
Exceeding well when it does not affect the gen^r & for a long time
Sudorifics can seld. be used with propriety The
Sweating and part of the Streams of Spirit of

Paralysis

of some they a variety of Machines contrived for the purpose of prod. a sweat in a part or pt. often answers exceeding well, Indeed every thing that tends to promote Circulatⁿ in the part tends at the same time to thin. it, It is commanded by Dr. Watson & by Van. Swietan to make the Pat. take large Doses of thin: ointm^t for sev^e Days & then to sweat the Paralytic part with spirit of wine & they say they always found it of the greatest Service

3rd — Sternutatories somet^t ans^r very well in Palsey by Stimulating the N. S. Common Snuff answer very well to people that are not accustomed to it full that are accustomed to it must use something stronger but there must be great Caution in the use of all those where there is the least tendency to compression on the Brain or the least reason to think there is an accumulation or congestion in the Head they must be extremely improper, There are instances where in such cases they caused immediate Death.

6th Masticatories are another species of evacuants commended by some practice writer to promote a Discharge of Saliva when there is a Series of Collyries they may be of Service esp. in old people of gross Phlegmat^t Habit, Besides their Effects — evacuants they are considered Stimulant^t, In this way

Paralysis

it has been tho! by some that the smoking and chewing of Tobacco may be of Service But this as well as the other Stimulatives in Com. Cases are of no kind of Service but rather do much as a very continued Excavation does.

I shall mention Plisters when I come to the External Stimuli.

Indication 2^a

With regard to the Stimulants those that are employed with the most Success are Acid & Antiscorbutics such as Mustard Horse Reddish & Garlick those I think are amongst the most Considerable The Effects of all are that they are Diuretis Diaphoretis & somet. Laxatives but in Gen: they all Stir. the New. System & have little of the Inflammatory Stimulus, they are in parlar- proper in that Species of Paraly that takes its rise for Surey as they have an Effect to carry off both Diseases.

Paraly All the Aromatic and Balsoms are good prescribed as Stimulants and as partly tending to assist the powers with shd. thro's off the Dis. But I cannot say that in Gen: I have perceived any Considerable Effect from them, I think them less efficacious than the antiscorbutics, & its true that they warm the skin more but they Stir. the New. Pow. much less and have more of the Inflamm. Stim. There is certainly

Paralysis

89

a & Paracotic Quantity in Bitters with has somet. bad
Effect upon the N. Syst. when long applied with Intermitt but
how far they may immediately prod. any such Effect upon the N.
S. is doubtful

3rd - The solid Gums are also given with the sa. Intention
as the Antiscorbutics and partly also for the N. I think
is the best of them, Castor is used with the same view
but I think with little Effect with it decreasing to the
smallness of the common Dose but I never saw any
good Effects from it when given in the Qty of X or XV.
Grains I know when given in the Quantity of 3j in
some New Dis. it is effectual in procuring Sleep but in
Paraly it seems to have no Effect at all & the Inconveniences
attending the Poxids, that when given in large Doses
their Effects appear to be more Sedative than Stimulat. &
which ought not to be the Case in this Disease

4th The Vel. Alk. is somet. applied I think very properly
both Internally & externally The Sol. C. C. Prod. a
very Considerable Stim. & Communicates it very quickly
over the whole Body but its Effects & esp. the Effect
when applied externally are not of long Continuance

5th Mercury the first Introd. the Saliv. with mercury
in that Disorder was Dr. Willis an ingenuous man but
it is not to be trusted to in Genl whenever I have seen
it tried & never saw any good Effects from it, ^{esp. in} very bad ones
The Tinseeth skin is a good Med. but it does not derive its
Effects

Paralysis

Effects from being a Clerical but merely as a thin.
as I ment^d before

6th Antimonials are some of the most powerful Remedy
in the Disorder They are Dia phoretic & promote
Secretions, they also act as powerful Stimuli & are
very safe.

7th As to Regimen it must depend upon the particular S^t of
the patient If he is of a full Habit of Body & has any
marks of Compression on the Brain the Antiphlogistic
Regm. & the coolest Diet may be observed But after
that is removed the Diet that agrees best is the solid
Diet esp. animal food at dinner Veg. Diet and
abst from fermented Liquors would not do in this case
tis much better to take a solid Restorative or any gently
Stimulat^d Diet & a suff^d Quantity of wine, & things too.
that are like Spiceries may be allowed, I know some people
recommend Spiceries to promote Digestion but if the
Stom. is in a sound State it does not need them & if
people accustom themselves to the Spiceries as Mustard
Pepper &c. the Stom. is not able to digest properly
wth^t them unless withdrawn by Degrees In palsey
they have Effect as Medicines but in natural cases
they do mischief

I must mention here with regard to Regimen what
is beyond any internal Remedy what ever & that is Exercise
as much as can be taken wth^t great fatigue If the palsey
be

Paralysis

90

only of a part or part the exercise ought to be so continued as to give as much motion to that part as possible. If it be a general palsy so that the part is incapable of any exercise the Frictions are repeated so much the better & with regard to the Region too you will observe that all that can afford it will do to go into a warmer Climate

8 Violent Passions are mech. as have a remark. Eff. in curing palsy but their Relief is generally only Temporary

9 External Stimuli are often of more Service in palsy than the internal ones & have the Advantage over 'em that we have it often in our power to regulate them as we please we are never sure of the Effects of the internal & have some time reason to doubt whether or not the long continued use of 'em may not tend even to increase the paralytic affection

Among the external Stimuli one of the safest & most efficacious is strong Frictions with hair Cloth which are in general better than a Flesh Brush & have removed particular palsies by this alone. But in order to its having Effect it must be continued for a long time & repeat it for 4 times a day & continued till a cord. Degree of Redness & Heat be prod. on that part As this is a Remedy the Generality of phys. think they will be little the better for the faths made use of should be impregnated with the Smoak of some aromatic Gums, we may observe in General that

Paralysis

that any Rem. that has any Effect in this Dis. must be long continued when we make use of warm or cold Baths or Electricity we can tell have any good Expect^{ns} from them in a few Days or even a week very often indeed a palsey in young and strong people may be removed in a few Days and the Rem^t that is made use of often get the credit of curing it but a palsey excited by an occasional cause in a young person when it is not a Disorder of the Habit will go off of it self in a short Time

Another Application of the same Nature is Plasters but that which is in general most to be depended on as acting in a Double way both as Stimulating and Evacuating in Blisters they are universally applied in palsey from whatever cause it proceeds, In case it proceeds from a Congest in the Brain esp. if the Habit be gross they are serviceable as Evacuants In such Cases Blister ought to be kept constantly on and perhaps it is better make use of perpetuall Blisters than Seasons or Spas because the Const. application of the Skin of the Lartharies is of consid. less. indepen^d of the Evacuation where the Dis. proves merely for a Deficiency of the Nerv^s now Blisters are of less use but they may be proper merely as a stimulus and when they are put on with this

91

Paralysis

this View they may be left on only till y^e occasion a
good deal of heat in the part & then may be removed
before y^e they have raised a Blist. But instead of Blist
We may gen. apply Catapl. of Mustard Seed wth a
quicker Eff. in Stim. The part y^e Bisters have. It can
be removed too with more Ease & often renewed upon
the same pt. Garlic is somet. used for the same pur-
pose, in short all the Clas^s of Rubifacientia -
however some of them only Stim y^e part to which
they are applied, others as Cantharid. extend their
Stim. to the whole N. System. In gen. these -
Stimulating Applie. should be applied as near
the pt. as possible. Galen mentions the unsucces-
full use of them unless they were applied to the
Spine immediately above the place where the -
Nerve rises that supplies the affected pt. & I
believe in gen. the Applicatⁿs to this pt. may have
the best Eff⁴.

In Palsy fr. Congutⁿ of the Stim. of Cantharid.
is partar disagreeable to the Pat. the putting in a Setau
in the Neck or An Issue between the Shoulders may be
near as well such Coac. are of great service. There are
many Inst^r of Peop: who while a Disch^h of this kind has
been kept up in the head or near it have been perfectly
freed of y^e Dis. but upon their allowing them to dry up. y^e
dis. has returned; & we may in gen. obs. that where
people are of an advanced Age, those Coaculations
if they -

Paralysis

If they are continuall for a Considerable Time must be Considered as Nat. Evac. if. can never be healed up wth Danger, tho' with People of any other time of Life excepting Inf. y may.

All the Empyreumatic Bals that are universally prescribed in Paralytic Affectus only act as topical Stimuli and go no further. —

The Application of Heat to a cont. Degr: is an excellent Stim. and is often of the greatest Service I mentioned Heat indeed as one of the Causes of Palsy, which used to a cert. degr: it most cert: is but when if. Dis. has once taken place, the Application of a cert. degr: of Heat is one of the most effect. means to get rid of it The manner in which it is best applied is if. of a warm Bath. The Constant use of warm Bathing will also in no Constitut: certainly induce Palsy; but where if. Palsy has Continued for some time there is a Coldness in if. part as well as a want of Energy in the Nerv. Pow: this is often gr. y assisted by warm Bathing & partly where there is a Rigidity sc. if. Dis. of the Limb in this case Warm Bathing is an admirable Thing Pumping Warm Water on the part has oft. very good Effect. In full Hab. however and in Palsy proceeding sc. Congest: in the Brain warm bathing is very improper and very dangerous. The great thing here is to attempt to remove the Occasional

Syncope

92

The Paintings that Paint. follow violent Passions & Emotions of Mind; it is to be noted they are more on Account of the Suddenness of the Motion than the violence of it when brought on by Degrees. Certain Smells tho' they be not Disagreeables have the same Effect. To these head we may likewise refer the Antipathy some People have to Cert Subst. e.g. to Meats. For some will faint if Cheeses is only brought into the Room where yare, Some is as Cat is in ^{the} Room. But in all these Species of Syncope proceed' fe. such Causes it depends upon some peculiarity in their Constitutions which being indulged becomes more and more powerful so that at last it is Irrefestable whereas hardly used every Method to prevent its gaining Strength they m^t perhaps have got ^{g^t} Better of it altoget^r. These N. Effect, don't depend upon the Wiles but y. at the same time are not altogether Involuntary. The Cures of Syncope are: for y^r Head it to be attempted by Fats, Anilopasmodes warm Bathings & Stimul at the same time it must be obs. y^r Stimulus Paint doing esp where y^r is our inc^{re} - Determinations to y^r Head or a gen. Pleth. VI I know proc. For Topical affection, fe Anourisms of y^r Aorta or any other large vessel, fe Tumors of diff. kinds fe obtruse

of

Syncope

of Excretions &c. & Errors Soci. Wherever such Errors Soci takes place, fainting in Com, an Attendant upon it the way of. Judg wh^o faints proceeds from t^h Causa is from the faintings difficult breathing from a sense of Oppression ab^t the precordia a sensation of weight in the Region of the Heart from palpitation of the Heart & from an unequal Intermittent pulse that is frequently shifting wherever it proc^r from this Causa & uncommon debility Constantly takes place & we may look upon it as Incurable ab^t that we can do is to palliate the violence of Synp^r

VII It may be prod. by polypi ab^t ab^t the N^o vessels of t^h St. or pulmon arterie this is attend^r with the same Symp. I ment^r least only that it wants the palpita^r & wherever this is the case it is unquestionably Incurable the only thing we can do is to keep the Body com^r easy, &c. &c. & the well Stimulates to prescribe a pure nutr^r diet

VIII It may be prod. by putrid necrotic Air
qth It is freq^r the Consid. of an Internal Abscess breaking & this is often the only way w^t can know when an Internal Abscess breaks for a fainting sens^r comes on immediately this is Com. S. to be from the compression being taken of from some a cancerous

Paralysis

Occasional Cause of the Dis. The Effusion or Congestion in the Head, unless we can do this or Stimulants of every kind may do gr. mischief. In the Application of the warm Bath I was observing that after Topical applicⁿ to the affected part it is likewise of great service to let the water face of a great Height upon the part: or Heat may be applied in a different way by directing the Steam of Spirit of Wine on the paralytic p^t or by the Applⁿ of warm Sand or warm Salt, &c of gr. Conseqⁿ to p^t that are paralytic merely from an affectⁿ of the Nerves power to sleep in a Bed with some Person that is strong & in full Health. This is one of the most agreeable & natural Degrees of warmth that there be. I have seen many Instances where there has been extreme Debility not only in this but other Dis. where making the Pat. to sleep with a healthy woman & to keep close to her Bosom has had a good or full Effect espⁿ among old peop^l & Children.

The Cold Bath is certainly one of the most powerful Stimulants that can be applied to the human body. But I ment^d it among the occasⁿ Causes of the Dis. and indeed Cold applied for a considerable time is suff^d taking on paralytic the strongest & most healthy person at the same time the Applⁿ of Cold in the Cold Bath has cured & Numberless Paralyses. But it is of Importance to

Paralysis

to be attended to, that the Cold must be quickly and suddenly applied if the Paral. remains in but a few minutes after the Shock he receives much more hurt from the Appln of the Cold than he receives good from the Shock. There are several Inst. of Paral. being cured of partial & Paral. by the use of the Cold Bath after the warmer Bath had failed & ment. formerly the effects that are now in Paralytic fits by a natural Fever coming on. This indicates the propriety of using all those Remedies that tend to excite a temporary Fever with the Stimulant & application to it if a person goes to Bed in bed. after he has plunged in the Cold Bath, it produc. an Artificial in the most powerfull manner. He experiences all the stages of a Fever & now suddenly applied to the Paralytic part & soon removed again has been somet. attended with success.

Electricity has for many years past been in gr. Reputation for the cure of Paral. The General Effects of Electricity on the System are now pretty well ascertained, It acts suddenly as a power, Skin. to the whole N. S. It has considerable powers in promoting all the Secretions, It promotes Peripherial & somet. Urine & Stool etc being a Skin it is fit for the Shock from the Pulse being increased at length for a Time It often has the effect of exciting Heat

94

Paralysis

in a part if applied to the Ear it exc. if. Secretion of Wax,
if to the Eyes if. of Tears & if to the Tongue & Parotid Glands
the Saliva it is kn. to be a powerf. Promoter of the Menses
now all this shews that that the Stim. of Electricity not
only quickens if. Circulation, but it has a powerf. Effect
upon if. N. S. when it is applied to if. paralyt. Limb it -
freq. gives lancid. Consid. Pain & somet. causes a temporary
and involuntary Motion in the pt. The Pat. is oft. not so sensible
to the Shock at first as he comes to be afterwards - It somet. -
not only excites. Produces & Heat in the part but even raises
small Blisters in Conseq. of the Pain & involuntary Motion
& affection produced. It somet. happens if. the pt. has
lost use of the Part after if. Application of the Electrical
Shock if. bef. but if. is temporary & is not to be regarded where
where it begins to do service it is gen. succeeded by a
Sensat. of Tingling or creeping in the part, often by -
sweat & subcut. Tiss. or invol. Contractions, which -
we may have much more depend. on if. merely a Sensatn
of Tingling &c. It is sold. but it does service after
this. It somet. mitigates Pains in the part we find
a variety of Instances of the good Effect of Electricity in
Paralyt Cases woul'd by de Haen, Savages and in a
Collection of Observations upon Electricity published

Paralysis

in France some years ago. I imagine that one reason why it is sold. of service as it is sold: has a fair Trial. But there are many instances of Peop. that have recovered especially of a partial palsy by the use of it, when it has been continued for some months with any sensible Effect. De Haen mentions one Case where it was applied for 6 Mo. with any Effect & afterw^d the Pat. was entirely cured and he ascribes it entirely to Electricity. There are inst. of palsies of long standing & y^t have resisted every other Mode & at last have given way to Electricity, but not with^t its being used for a long time. I think it shd^t never be given over till it has been tried for some months. It has not been applied in gr^t Britan in such strong and repeated Strokes as in other p^t of the world where it has been much practised. De Haen has sometimes given 100 Strokes in $\frac{1}{4}$ hour. And he mentions the Application as perfectly safe, but which I am apt to call in Question, at least where there is a gross Habit, where the dis. is the Conseq. of Congestion in the h^t or an Apropleax, I think such violent Strokes long continued may be very dangerous. Indeed in such Cases we ought to use no Stim. But that Palsy which is to be considered

Paralysis

be considered as only a Deficiency of the St.
now, in such cases Electricity is particularly
applicable & fact in Gen. may be used with
gr. Safety. Sauvages says that he cured 24
causes out of 50 by Electricity.

Authors.

This Dis. is treated of very fully by U. written
whose Book I would recommend as the best
Collection of observation upon this Subject that is
any where to be met with you may likewise
read De Haen Vanterus Sauvages & also
Dr. Charles Thesis.

Ordo 4 Leioprophyschiae

Character

Notum Virium Vitalium Debilitas
(Sauvages.)

Sunt tria quorum primum Sympto-
ma est Virium Vitalium Notabilis Inini-
catus adeoq; Pulse et Respirationis Cessati-
tas Notus Involuntarii Vitalis Imminuta
Genuo 1:

Syncope

Motus Cordis imminutus vel aliquando

Syncope

queſtions Cullen

This Dis. consists of a Sudden Loss of Strength agr.
Diminutⁿ of the pulse & Breathing of Muscular Motion
Carr the Senses in Gen^e & Def. even of Animal Heat with
a paleſneſs of Contenance & the pat^r is not ſcious of
what is done about him Sauvages makes a Difinie^r
bet. Syncope & Leipothymie but they ſeem to be
only Dift. in Degrees of the ſame Dis. & not any
way ſpecifically diff. There is a ſlight kind of
Syncope which may be called Leipo themia, in this
the pat^r is perfectly Conſcious of what paſſes, knows
the people around him the P. continues natural
but the Breath Difficult there is agr. Loss of Str.
or Vertigo & Tinnitus aurium ~ This ſeems to be
only a ſlighter Degree of Syncope, It's not a
Fainting but is the next thing to it In Syncope the
pat^r loſes all Conſciousneſs Entirely The pulse is
afflicted and it is extremely罕 to ſee patients
in whom you cannot perceive the Breath at
all ~ Sauvages ſays that the Leipothymie
ſeems to take its Rize from the Head with
he judges from the Vertigo & he thinks the
Syncope takes its rize from the Procordia &
undoubtedly in fainting there is both
a Dullneſs in the Head & Sometime the Pro-
cordia

Syncope.

Praecordia, But I have rec'd Inst. of its arising fr. the h^d
 witht any sickness or Oppression about y^e Praecordia at all,
 And in an entire Syncope where the pulse could not be took
 at C where there was a loss of sense this then destroys our
 Savage Distinction. But however when the Syncope arises
 from an affection of the head or of the heart. I am not all at
 to enquire when this Dis. goes a great way. there is a total
 Cessation of Pulse and Respiration & of Consciousness. A loss
 of Action. Heat, & of every Appearance wch distinguishes Life. Then it
 goes under the Name of Asphyxia. Syncope very oft. comes
 on witht any previous Symt. that indicate its Approach, but
 more freq. this is indicated by Symtoms of gr. Anxiety
 about y^e Praecordia, And almost universally when the
 Fainting is gone off there is a sense of Oppression abt.
 the Lungs wch occasions y^e Pat. to Breathe very deep
 somet. indeed there is a very gr. Fainting and an uneasy
 Sensation in the Breast wch plainly shews a laborious
 Circulation thro' the Lungs. The worried appear. of those y^e
 have died of Faintings are diff. accord. to y^e Cause prod. it.

Gallows. —

The People of are most subject to Faintings or those
 that.

Syncope.

that have a gr. Mobility of the N. S and people that are much lowered by Evacuations are more subject to it from the same Occasional Causes than others. It proceeds from a gr. Variety of Occasional Causes very diff. fr. one and another & therefore it is a dis. oft. require a very diff. Treatm. I shall enumerate the Princ^ll Occasional Causes.

I. Syncope is freq. the Conseq. of sudden Deprivation; whatever Occasions a sudden Depletion of y^e Vessels esp. in the way of Haemorrhage, not alw. fr. y^e Quantity of Blood taken; tho' it follows the Loss of a very gr. Qty too; but if even a less Qty is suddenly taken away it will gen: Occasion Syncope. In this way women immediately after delivery if there be a gr. Loss of Blood often faint, or if it is very sudden

The Disposition to faint from Haemorrhage is nicely provided to prevent the Haemor. from being fatal with it too freq. be if it was not from y^e Circumstance in Conseq. of the Syncope the Circulation is in a gr. — Measure stopped & y^e Blood gets leave to coagulate & to form y^e Thrombus which prevents the Blood from breaking out again. —

We gain find y^e whenever the Syncope proceeds from the Haemorrhage or any other

Great

97

Syncope

gr. Evacuation, the best Rem: is restorative Diet & proper
cordials. Syncope proceeds from a Cause somet. with likewise
corresponded to it. Head viz. it is produced in Conseq. of Sapping
in Diseases. This is owing to the Pressure being suddenly
taken off from the large Vessels in Conseq. of which a gr.
& sudden derivation is made from the Superior Parts & the proper
Impetus is not kept up in the Head by which means the whole
N. S. and the Circulat: is disordered. This fainting may
be prevented by not taking off all the Water at once or by
a proper Bandage strangled as the Water courses off.

II. Violent pain will prod. y^e Qis. There is a cert. deg^r. of
Pain only which the human Body only can support. The
Cure of it is: the Care depends upon Skillful —
Applications, Lomentations, Antispasmod and —
partly Opium —

III. We find y^e Syncope is often symptommat in —
Favers & partly in the Morbilli put. Favers. It is
apt to come on upon any Attempt to set up in Bed —
some F. have been so dieting: by those symptoms as to be
called Synopales Favers. It has likewise been an Attest.
upon some Epidemic Intermittent Favers.

IV.

Syncope.

IV. & somet. proc. fr. Plethora. Syncope fr. this Cause may be know by y^e gen. Symp. y^t. Attend Plethora; but this may be consid. as a Preceder or Consequent rather y^r as an Occasional Cause of Syncope.

V. It is of a Horr^o Sympt. not to be accounted for on any principles of a simple dis. of the Bde. In y^e way it often follow y^t. Loss of only $\frac{2}{3}$ of Vol. & y^t. neither fr. Fear nor weakness, but fr. a Horr^o Affect. in Conseq. of the Relaxation induced; & it is somet. followed immed. by Viol. Convulsions.

When there is any Danger of such fainting in bloodg^y. best thing is to bleed in a supine Posture & to stop y^t. — Orofice brdg^t & then set it on bleeding again. But if after the opening a vein y^t. pson has any Dispos^r to faint before any stya is drawn & y^t. in spite of every Precaut^t to y^t. contrary from Posture, Attention to the Ligature and quickness of drawing bl. then it gives y^t strongest & Presumption of y^t. Impropriety of bleeding at y^t time.

It is oft. & attending Hysteria I think it is — very sel^d. however that Hysteria Peop: knows their Pulse tho' they will often remain for $\frac{1}{2}$ an hour insensible we may also refer to the h^d of New. Affect.

The —

Syncope

98

neighbouring conid. P. C. to feels, but in many cases it cannot happen & it proves rather a new affick. fr. of. Relation or Abatm^t of Semp in by of Discharge.

10. It somet. prove. fr. a Throcks Pericardii. This is attended with the same Symptomas Polyuria particularly a sense of gr. Weight & Distortion.

11. It is in favor of a variety of Dis of the Stomach & heart of Prods. Sicknes if carried to ag^t. Length prods. Syncope Throes. Troubles or Soreness of the Stomach particularly Worms in the Stomach. are somet of the causes of it. It is somet prod. in the sa. Way by R. B. Adams. by Petrus Bib. When it arises fr. these causes of prods is wro. Viz. Vomit & Hæmorrhage to carry off of exciting causes.

12. It is a com. Sympt. in Gangrene whenever it has gone so far as to affect the whole System; but not before

13. It is somet. com in Survey when the Disease ag^t. Length to pain^t upon the back Motion & formed the Synapse prove fatal This cause is to be ascribed to a Disease of the N. Pamm.

14. This said to be an attendant Sympt. on the Gout but I have never seen an Inch of

Syncope

of this. The time of the paine going off is mentioned
by Dr. Mugggrave as the time of the faintings —
coming on regard to pain in general a sudden
cessation of pain. Pain may bring on Syncope but
in the best of cases I have never seen an instant of the
paine going off so as to produce Effect.

15 It freq. hap. to pregnant Women esp. when
are laced too tight & wear straight stays. They are
extremely subject to it fr. fr. Cancer.

16. It is produced accap. by too gr. heat wh. has
a lit. a tendency first to prod. sickness & if actual
Syncope. Every Person fr. her been hot rooms must
have seen many Inst. of Syncope produced
by Heat.

17. It prov. from fr. Topical Affections of
head wh. is often never perceived till of patients
Death. Ingan. whatever causes a sudden Detract. of
Bl. from the head may cause Syncope.

Method of CURE.

(With regard to w. is to be done at the time of
the fainting. the principal thing we can
do is staining of Syst. and to restore the
Determination

Syncope

99

Determination to the Head when there is a sudden Revulsion made
On this acc't it is in gen: forma proper to lay the patient in a
Supine Posture. It is a common thing to apply Friction to the
Body & Stimulants to the Nose, but I would observe that in all
Cases where there are Marks of ener. Determin: to the head
we sho: be extrem: cautious of applying any thing to the
Nose that shall occasion Snoring. I have seen sev:
Instances, where Viol: Convulsions have been brought
on in Conseq: of this but in Common Cases where merely
the N. S. is affected & there is no Pustora, there is
no Danger of this.

When it is the Conseq: of Inanition or over
Vacuation, laying of Patient in a Recumbent Posture will
often remove it, but we must take care to loosen every
thing that is tight about the Neck & Breast. If it
continues for any time it is prop: to throw up sharp
Stimulating Glycerols, to apply Cataplasmons & strong
Frictions to the Extremities: & when we apprehend gr
Danger as when the Syncope is fr. fainting the Actual
Caution may be applied to the Soles of the feet and it
may be proper to inflat the Patients Lungs with a
Bellows put into the Mouth. What gives the greatest
Shin. to the System, when it happens in Th: is the
throwing Cold Water in the face. This is what is com-
mused in all Cases & generally with success. And if the room

Syncope

Room is Close or hot, it is of great service to give them cool Air. I have often known it. Fainting bro^t on in F.s. by the Patients lying smotherd up with Bed Clothes & in a warm Room— with Confined Air, but by removing some of the Clothes & allowing a free Circulat^r of fresh Air in the Room they have recovered immed. & y^e disposit^r to fainting soon went off.— And this is a Case y^t. Occurs more freq. y^r. People are aware of. As to w^t. will preserve for the Dis. in gen. when it does not proceed from Errors loci in the head or Heart, but— morely fr: an Excep^r of y^e Mobility of the System or Debility, whatever tends in gen: to invigorate & brace y^e syst. must be the most effectual Remedies to prevent a Fainting.

Authors.

You will find a Collection of the best Observations in Senac's Treatise on the Subject.

Class

100

Causes.

I. Drowning is one of the most common. There are many instances of people remaining a long time under water and without taken up have had all the symptoms of Death yet have recovered. There are indeed many extraordinary reports told of People y^t have been hours, nay days under Water & yet recovered: in men I look upon those Stories as not well founded. I believe most of them are Romance but at the same time y^t People have lain an Hour or 1/2 under Water & recovered is I think a fact for which we have good Authority.

I imagine the properest Method to bratouch a Person is by frictions with warm Clothes. But the Heat y^t has been found of most service is Application of hot Ashes. Those act not only in convey. of their heat, but as an External thing A Vein may likewise be opened when y^t don't blood many reckon 'em irrecoverably lost, but there are many Inst. of a Person's recovering when a Drop of Blood could not be got. But when the New: Power has been very much such, it would be improper to take Blood tho' it would be got til once the Circulation be entirely -

Asphyxia

entirely restored. When there are appearances of —
Accumulation in the Head & Bleeding & profuse as soon —
as pos: The External Stim. are most to be depended on —
Friction as Inunction before, with warm Clothes, warm
Ashes, & sometimes salt has succeeded very well. These
Applications shd be made esp: to the Extremities. you will find
some Curious Observ. upon this Subject in Dunnington &
Hales Pathological Observ. —

II And: Cause of Apparent Death has been Smoak. There —
is an Instance in the Med. Essays of a Person who was —
Suffocated in a Coal Pit, & lying more than an hour, was —
taken out with all the Sympt. of real Death, yet this —
Person was recovered by a simple Operation, nothing —
more than distending the Lungs with Air. others —
have been recovered in the same way & others had —
Frictions joined with it, after bleeding & applying —
Stim. to the Noso, which shd always be done in those —
Cases. Let Vol: Sp. 4. be applied to the Nose, Air blown —
Strongly into the Mouth & after the Patient is a lit:
recovered

Asphyxia

Recovered some Blood to take away; at the same time using strong Frictions & shaking the Patient. Note: The Poor who have been suffocated in this way have been hurt merely by the Smoke or by the Mephitic Air it containing I cannot at present determine but as the Smoke is the most obvious Cause I will put it under a Head by itself

III Mephitic Air may be reckoned another Cause of Asphyxia: one of the most common kind of this Air is that prod. by Termites If formould & dig. are in a confused place prop. y^t enter such a place while somt. be struck down as dead Men many have lost their Lives in y^t way There is a **MA** in deep pits, in Dug-holes & esp. in Burial vaults Wherever there is the least suspicion of **MA** in the place, a very simp. Test. will also. of certain it will be to put down a lighted Candle wch by **MA** is Comm. extinguished. If the Candle Burns wch people will go down with safety. People in y^t situation if y are taken out quickly & brot to the fresh Air often find it suffic. to recover them.

IV Another Cause by which apparent Death is produced is Hanging when the Pat. is cut down before he is actually —

Asphyxia

actually dead. It is difficult to say how far it is possible to recover People in y^e Situations, tho' there are many Instances of People y^t have been cut down after they have been hanged for a Considerable Time & after all Motion had ceased, but by being bled & treated in the same way as I have in Appoplexy they have recovered. Savages went an Inst. of a person y^t was recovered by 3 times bleeding & recovered so far as to be able to speak, but abt 3 hours after y^e Neck swelled prodigiously & y^e Jugulars became very Turgid with Blood & he became very comatose. The Surgeon was afraid to repeat y^e Bleeding & that patient died. But I think there is no doubt but if he had been bled again he might have been saved. I think it is of Conseq. to attend to that prop. manner of recovering Persons in this Situation when a Person is in this way if he appears totally insensible howe com. given up as certainly dead. But I am convinced that there are numberless Cases where Bleeding & Stimuli may recover y^t Patient. The Patients Foot sho^d be put in Warm Water and strong Frictions & agitations sho^d be used. I have had an Inst. in this place of a woman who was hanged and being put into the Cart to be carried to the Country —

Asphyxia

Country to be buried, in Conseq. of y^t. Agitation she recover'd
and liv'd three Years after. It freq. happens indeed that People
y^t. want to put an end to y^t. Lives in y^t. way, do it in such
a Manner as to dislocate their Necks, then there are no —
hopes of recovery, they soon die apoplectic.

V Asphyxia is somit, brot on in Conseq. of Excessive cold —
The effects of cold when carried to the height is to make peop:
conataise, Numbers of Peop: who have been froze and
thereby lost their Senses but afterwards recovered have this
acc^t of themselves, That y^t felt no pain long before y^t become
senseless, that y^t lost all pain in Conseq. of the cold, y^t. y.
felt himself drowsy & sleepy wch y^t resisted till at last
it over power'd them & y^t lost their Senses altogether. It
would appear y^t y have no Convulsions bef. Death for Peop:
have been froze to Death on Horseback & yet have kept
their Seats when y^t came prod. Asphyxia what we —
have to do is to apply heat in a very gradual man:
The greatest Caution is necessary not to apply it too —
suddenly as then it is apt to prod. Gangrene. The
Applic^t of animal heat is certainly very prop. as well
as y^t of warm water gradually increased; at the same time

strong

Asphyxia

Strong Fictions & Stimuli are necessary - In some of the Northern Countries y' first rubb w^t snow & y^r with warm Clothes and salt.

VI. All the apparent Marks of Death are somet. connected Epilepsy & Catalepsy w^t I shall have occasion to mention when speaking of these Diseases. —

VII. Hysteria is one of the most com. Causes of Asphyxia. There are many people y^t have y^e Hysteria to so gr^e a height that y fall into all y^e S^r of real Death & Contin. in y^e way somet. for days together & yet recover. All that die suddenly of Hysteria ought not to be buried till Putrefaction comes on. The same Applications I ment^r in Syncope are — prof. here, such as warm Bathing, Fictions and Momentum, taking away a little Y^r blood may be of service.

VIII. The last Case I shall is of apparent Death in y^e conseq. of lightning. There are many Inst. of Peop. y^t have been insensible for a time and have afterwards recovered; yet there are few Inst. of Peop. y^t have been recov^r after the Vital Motions have ceased; yet it is said there have been some Inst. of y^e kind.

These are the General Causes of Asphyxia. I thought it proper to mention them particularly because I really believe

Asphyxia.

believe y^t. It usually Patients are abandoned as irrecoverable y^t might have recovered if y had been properly treated. —

I will just mention but here y^t there are some inst. of people abt. the beginⁿ of T. falling exceedingly so as to appear dead, but y^t happens very suddenly & not with grad. Sym^s of Death & they often recover.

From a Case of this kind a remarkable custom how for- sometimes prevailed in the Navy also. to Thrust a Needle thro' a dead person's nose before heaving him over board. It gave rise to y^t was an accident that happened on board one of their ships. The Boatswain had ordered some of the hands to throw a supposed Dead Man overboard. One of them happened by chance to thrust a needle thro' his nose, upon which the man rose up & cried w^t they were abt. with him — they answered they were going to throw him overboard; says he Noo^t, Noo^t I am not dead — yet; at wch y^t Boatswain aw^t down you, where sho^t you or the Doctor know best what^t you are dead or not? — However the man was saved and recovered of his — Disease.

Authors.

I could recommend Lincei to Morbis substance A Treatise of Dr. Windou of the Uncertainty of the Signs of Death.

Class.

Class III. Ord. IV. Gen. III.

Catalepsis

Definitio

Cum sopore, Membra qui sunt fuerit servantia
externa, tamen si quo domodo mobilia. (Cullen).

Diagnosis.

What distinguishes this dis. from Apoplexy is the state of
y^e Pulse & Breathing. In Apoplexy y^e Pulse remains gen^{lly}
full oft. very strong & no way Impaired & y^e Breathing is much
deeper than in a Natural State. There is a full deep Breathing
with a Snoring but in Catalepsy we can scarce perceive that
y^e Pat. has any Pulse or if he breathes. This dis. is not at all
attended with that Paleness y^e Syncope is. The Circumstance
in which it most near resembles Syncope is the
Remarkable total Debility. But what is very un-
distinguishing in Catalepsy from all other Dis. is y^e -
y^e Person who is seized with it does not fall down but
Remains in the Posture in which he is seized. —

Symptoms.

This dis. is somet. preceded by Torpor Headache, Convuls.^{ns}
(and other Disorders in the Head and by those Symptoms y^e
shew an increased Volum. of Blood to the Head. In the
first the Patient is void of all sense and Motion and un-

conscious —

Catalepsis

104

remains in the Position of Body which he happened first to be seized in, whether sitting or standing. The fit seldom lasts more than a few Minutes. tho' there are few inst. of its having lasted some Hours. The Patient is perfectly unconscious of every thing y^e passes during the fit and — after it is over has no Recollection of any Ideas he had — during the fit. while the Paroxysm Continues, the Limbs will remain in the same posture y^e By Standers shall put them in, esp. if the Catalepsy be what they call perfect. Thus if the hand sho^d be lifted up will not fall, or if the — Muscles of the Face be adapted to weeping or to laughing, they will Continue to Express it during the Paroxysm. There are stories told by some writers that Persons in this Dis. If they have been walking before, continue to do so & at the same Pace they sat out with. But y^e is totally ridiculous, — because there is an entire want of Motion in the Limbs during the Fit, tho' there is a remarkable Tendency in them to preserve the posture y^e are put in. —

There have been several Instances of Peop. iii y^e — Dis. who have been insensible to the strongest Stimuli even that of Hot Iron. If there be any there be any Suspicion of a Counterfeitt of this Dis. the Application of

✓

Catalepsis

a Candle to the Eye will & believe detect it. There have been Inst. of People who have acquired such a command of themselves in external pain as to resist red hot Iron and yet have afterwards Confessed the Counterfeite. But I have never heard an instance of one that could stand the Test. of the Candle suddenly to the Eyes, and if the Pupil does not contract the Dis. is real. There are some Instances of y^e disease return periodically like an Epilepsy. This dis. is somet. alone as now described but somet. it is combined with Hystoria, sometimes with Letttery, & somet. tho' rarely w^th Spasm.

Causes.

- I. It is brought on by, what ever Occasion a great Detrain^m to the Head. It is sometimes bro^t on in Conseq. of viol. — Affections of the Mind or by any Thing y^e engages y^e — Attention. at y^e same time y^e mind is atten^d w^t a remarkable Depression of the N. Now there is a gr. Stupority often — Induced by Grief, by Fear, by Anxiety &c similar Passions
- II. It has somet. been a sympt. attend^d upon Worms —
- III. somet. it has attend^d the Paroxysms of an Intermittent F. Indeed of a cold fit y^e Paroxysm has come on this way.

This dis.

Class III. Order IV. Gen. II.

Asphyxia

Character

Omnium Motuum & Sensuum apparentis Cessatio, Mortem
fere referens, saevages

Symptoms

This may be Considered as only a higher Degree of the same
Dis. we Considered last. It Consists of an entire loss of all the
Senses both external & internal: A total Cessation of the
Motion of the Heart and of Breathing & not only this, but in
many Cases the Patient's Animal Heat is entirely extinguished
the body becomes cold and rigid having a paleness of countenance
& all the Appearance of Death in his Face. There have been
Instances of People who have gone this length & yet the Vital
Principle has not been totally extinguished. At other times
there is not that total Cadaverous Look in the Face & the
Features do not put on that Change which is the Castane
or real Death. But in every respect besides this we cannot
distinguish this part from any one that is actually dead.
As there have been instances where pushing a piece of
Iron red hot under the Nails, which is one of the most
sensible Parts of the Body has not discovered any in
Marks of Sense, & yet afterwards that Patient has —
recovered. In short actual Insensibility to Stimuli
is no certain Proof of Death nor do I know any one that
is

Asphyxia

is except Putrefaction in Conjunction with those. I have just mentioned, a Total loss of Pulse, Breathing, and heat, Then we may pronounce the Person to be dead. Putrefaction alone is not a sure sign of Death, because it may take place in a high Degree in a living Person. But we have no Inst. of a person recovering when this with the other Symptoms have taken place. We cannot doubt but what Numbers of People have been buried alive. It is therefore a Matter of great Importance to Endeavour to investigate as far as we can the certain signs of Death. All People that die suddenly ought never to be buried till Symptoms of Putrefaction have begun in the Body. When people die in Conseq^e of Disease & of a gradual Debility of the Vital Functions no person will then hesitate to bury the Corpse after a convenient time, because there are no instances of People that have recovered in such Cases. All the instances of People that have recovered after they have been laid out as Dead have been those that have Died suddenly.

Causes.

Catalepsy

This Dis. is sold. mortal but violent peo: have died of it.
Dis. the Sol. Vesicles have been found greatly distended. No
partar Conclusion can however be drawn fr: this because it
is a Gen: Appearance in all Dis. of the Head. It may perhaps
be as probably w: Effect as the Cause of the Disease.

Cure

The Indicat^{ns} of Cure in most of those Nervous dis. are—
much the same and they are treated much in the same
way. where y^t dis. is a Symp. of the Hysteria, y^t Cure must
be the same as of y^t Dis. Tis certainly very improp. to apply
Strong Stimuli in y^t Case, they somet. br. on violent
Convul. I apprehend the best thing we can do is to—
apply sudorifics to take off the exer. Determinat. to the
head, & at the same time to take off Pethora by Evacuators
The Gen: Princ^{ps} upon wch y^t Cure is conducted is the
same wth y^t of Hysteria, in w^{ch} Dis. y^t are more sparingly
used. For fur^r Consid: of y^t Dis. I refer to Van Swieten
who has many excellent Remarks upon it. De Haen
likewise has some very curious Observations upon
it. —

Class —

Class. III. Order IV. Genus IV.

Extasis.

Vide Sauvages.

Gen. V.

Typhomania

The Typhomania is the slightest of all the Comatose Dis. It consists in an apparent Sleep, but no slight y^t. the Patient is waked wth the greatest Ease. It is attend^d with a Particular kind of Delirium and is somet. periodic wth Intermitt. Fours.

Varia Nomina

Agrynnon Coma Gracis - Sitemos - abus.

Comatagil. Anetorum - Adora?

Maror Leimaei - Hodovilla Hispanis

Gen. VI.

Lethargus.

This Disease consists of a Constant sloping and Drunkenness but not attended with any Detarium of any kind. The Patients forget ayours Transactions. They are easily enough awakened, &c & &c &c

107

ended but will fall a sleep again immediately we find Numbers of people in that way after Dinner

Typhomania & Lethargus Comata sunt Symptomatico:
(Cullen)

Gen: VII Cataphora

This is a Constant and gr^{ee}n Dog^e of the Lethargy the pat^t sleeps Constantly. It require strong Stim. to rouse him; without that he sleeps on without Intermision. It is not attended with any Delirium say^e the patient will answer sensibly.

Coma Somnolentum Authorum Subest Arabum.
(Varia Nomina)

Gen: VIII. Carus.

The Carus is the most profound Sleep where there is the greatest Difficulty to rouse the Pat: at all but when roused he is not insensible.

Varia Nomina

Mareor Colsi - Sopor Merculialis Prepara Coli
Aurichini - Sompor - Latinis Perculicis Passidonic Arabum
Stupor Quotidianus - Gravis Damitor Rhasis

35 & 36

History

Carus. History of the Disease

It is attended with a full soft and easy breathing & also with a slow p. indeed in Gen. the deeper the Coma of Slover the p. The Slowness & fulness of the pulse is theref. an unfavour. sympt. The Dis: is gen: also attended wth a flaxing in the face. It frequently terminates in Apoplexy but in Dogs the Sleep in Apoplexy is so deep wth pat: can't be roused out of it at all. There is a Start in the breathing neither of wh: happen in Carus. it sometimes terminates in the Hemiplegia It hap: upon the Accision of Intern: T. & this is often critical in other T. esp. the Lao new. Fewer in wch I have seen yf pat: Sleep for 2 or 3 days tog & he so insensible that it was scarce possible to wakc him & when he waked he soon fell a sleep again. This is rather a favourable sympt. in these cases and the physician should be extremely attentive to it. If he prescribes Stimuli in the case he really kills the patient.

The Case is sometimes critical and sometimes symptomatic in the Accision of Intern: T. & rarely of Epidimic Tertians when it often proves fatal very suddenly. It is somet. somet. symptomatic in Hysteria and somet. in a Suppression of Urine those who die of a Suppression of Urine always go off Comatose. It is somet. symptom. fr Worms It is mentioned by Sydash as an attendant upon

one of his Epidemic Dis. & when it was treated prop. it was not attended with danger indeed in General when its Symptomat. its not of such Consequence but when it is an original Ideopathic Dis. its often very Dangerous

Occasional Causes

1. Whatever Occasions a Compression in the Brain has a Tendency to bring on the Dis. There is an Instance of this in a person who became Comatose by Compressing his brain after he had been trapanned by a Gov. Degr of Pressure he could be thrown into a Catalepsy or Apoplexy according to the Degree of pressure.

2. It somet. comes on fr. Insolation or having the Head long exposed to the Heat of the Sun

3/ Violent Passions will sometimes bring it on — I have known Instances of its being brought on by Except of Grief. There is a degree of Grief which — Occasions such a total Suppression of the Nervous power so that the patient cannot keep himself — awake for 5 Minutes and when he has laid down

his head and one sho^d scare I imagine he had shut his Eyes he would be fast a Sleep and will Sleep for 15 or 16 Hours together if not awaked. Sudden Surprise has likewise the Effect in some Constitutions of making them fall a Sleep.

11. Sometimes it is the effect of Narcotick Medicines & under this Head we may reckon Drunkenness Mephls. An Smoak and Various Topical Affections of the Brain

There are some instances of Extraordinary Sleep for weeks and months together. There is a very remarkable instⁿ in the Philos Transact. The most remarkable that is recorded anywhere of a Man 28 years of Age who Slept for a Month and then awaked spontaneously and 2 years after this he fell a sleep again & Slept 6 weeks in spite of all the Stimuli that cou^d be applied about a year after this he relapsed again. a physician poured an Ounce of Caustic Alkali upon his Nose and kept up as strong a Stimuli as could be applied yet it had no Effect to rouse him, the day after the application his nose was excessively inflamed. He awaked afterwards and did very well

Cure

109

Carus Cure

For the Cure of this Dis. and indeed most of those
Soporific Diseases, I refer you to the Acc't. of the Apoplexy.
The Gen. plan is much the same. for tho' they bear diff^t.
names they seem to be only ^{ready} diff^t. deg^t of the same Dis.
in Gen^t the Dis. proc. fr: a topical affection of the head or
from Compression, Thereof w^t ever tends to take off the
Determ^t to the head such as Bleeding Cathartics —
pediluvia are undoubtly proper. Blisters are likewise
of Service and all kinds of Stim applied to the inferior
extreme. when there is a disposition to this Dis. nothing
can be of more Service than to keep an open Belly and
Continually to drain the Head with Blisters Spues or
Setons in the Neck. It is likewise ~~par~~ necessary to
keep the Foot warm and to use pediluvia & to take
a great Deal of Exercise both of Body and Mind. It is
hard to say wh^t of these is most serviceable in putting
the disorder — So much of the soporific Disease

Gen^t 9th Vertigo

In this Disease the patient has a sensation as if the
Things around him were in Motion and he was

Vertigo

in Motion himself. It is somet attended with dimness of sight and if it goes a considerable Length, the pat-
tumbls down. It is somet tho? very Seldom in such a deg. that the pat loses his Senses entirely. It is sometimes attended with Tinnitus aurium, somet. with Vomiting & great Flushings of the Face. It just as properly belongs to a depraved Sensation of Feeling as of Seeing because the pat. sees him self in motion while at the same time he is at rest. It is Seldom an idiopathic Dis. but is generally speaking symptomatic.

Causes.

1. Blethora or an Extreme full habit of Body may occasion it esp. on the pat. heating himself when that is the case it is attend^d with Symp. of an^d Dilemm^u Accumulation in the head under the head and include Vertigo proceeding from Suppressed evacuations of the sanguine.
2. It somet. proceed from a Stom affection & that is by far the most com. Cause of it I dare say that 19 out of 20 Cases of this Dis. are prod. by a Troubles of the Stom: & when that is the Case you will very gen find the Dis. combined wth a pain above one of the Eye brows wth this almost constantly a sympathetic affection of the Stom.

Vertigo

3^o It may be produced by Narcotics as Tobacco, Cicuta, Spirituous Liquors.

4th It is a frequent Sympt in Hysteria in wch case it is certainly nervous and Independent of any foulness of the Stomach

5th It is frequently a Dis. of the Imagination when there is no Bodily indispos^t. w^{ch} ever any person not accustomed to look from a height may have the Vertigo to such a degree - that if he be not supported he will fall over, And^o Cause that don't produce it in many people is a quick succession of Ideas in the Mind. many people Experienced this and especially those poss^t of gr. Vigor and Energy of Minds every person I believe must be sensible of this in a certain Degree when he is in a strange place & obliged to go about to see many things. That this is apt to bring it on depends upon the same principles

6th It may be prod. in Conseq. of Extreme Violence prod. Wounds and Contusions of the Head

7th Vertigo is Symptomatic in many Dis. esp. those that affect the Head and in all T. particul. those of the Nervous kind, the pt^t perh. is not sensible of it while he sits still but in the const. Comp^t of a person N. T. if

Vertigo

are lifted up that they have the Vertigo in a violent deg.
say they are not able to stand not so much from Weakness
as fr. Vertigo, in this case it does not seem to proceed from
any stotem^z of Bl. to the head but is merely a N. affection,
the cause of the T, whatever it is acting in a parlar manner
as a strong depravation of the N. Powers.

8th This Janet. the Conseq. of Weakness & Inanition
esp. Ind. by Evacuations.

9th It has sometimes returned periodically like
Epilepsy, There is one instance of the kind ment-
by Savages, but the fit always Terminated by a
Stroke of Blood.

Cure

1. When it proc. fr. pleth. acc. Evacuat. are neceſſ. &
partr. bleeding when it is a Sang. Blth & when it
proc. fr. an apoplectic Habit, the bleeding must be
used repeatedly. In this case too the Sturte's Antiphlog.
Reg is neceſſ. & likew. to keep the Belly open by
Cathart. & to keep the Ft warm by Const. regular
Exer. but not such as tends to put the Systo into Con-
vulsion but such as is suff. also to keep up a
mod. prosperat^z.

2^o When the dis. proc. fa. resides in the Stom then
Vom. is the Cure but is there is plethm a
Vom may be dangerous unless bleedg is fñmised
for

Vertigo

for when there are marks of Accumulation in the head
Vomits must be more or less Dangerous

3 When there are marks of an Accumulation in the ^{head}
the pat. ought to avoid every thing that can much engage
the Attention & to be as much as possible in an Erect
posture

4th When the Dis. proc. fr. a local affection of the head
esp fr. serous Colliqui. the application of Blisters or the
keeping up a Const. Disch. by Spasms in the Neck or head
itself is constantly very proper

5th When there are no marks of any Determin. to the head.
but the Dis. appears to be merely an affectⁿ of the N. S.
I apprehend the best thing we can do is to make use of
those Med. w^t tend to brace y^r Syst. Such as Bark and
Steel together w^t the use of Exercise & of the Cold Bath

6th I have freq. kn. gr. Relief in this Disease fr. the taking
of Snuff by those that are not accustomed to it. It certainly
Causes a drain of Evac. fr. y^r Smaller Vessels but in plethora
that it may be rather Dang. in the time of the fit the same
applcatⁿ shd. be used as ment² under the head of Faintings
with the same restrictions as ment² there

My reason for treating of Vertigo in this place is because
it very often proceeds an Aprosphyx and has a very
near analogy to it

Gen

Gen X Sommium

In Somnio Imaginatio vehementia res Morbosas.
Cullen,

This Dis. Consists of a gr. Oppression of breathing during the time of Sleep w^t that's ~~of~~ a clear Sensation as if there was a great Weight laid upon the Breast & the plain Existence of this gives the pat. an Idea of Absolute Suffocation every Person who has felt it knows the Inclin^t w^t there is at the time to move some part of the Body w^t for a time they are totally unable to do but as soon as they are able to do it they awake & the Dis. goes off. Butt afterw^t there generally remains for a sensible time a good deal of Lassitude & often a palpitat^t of the heart, sometimes ths! rarely there is an Eruption of Liquid Spots in the Breast & Limbs im^tately of the Dis. but this is only in those Cases where the Incubus is Idiopathic not where it is Sympathetic as it Gen. is. The Incubus is a disorder that most people have experienced in a greater or less degree and there is no reason to think that it is in General attended with Danger because it is an uncommon thing when people are found Dead in their Beds to find them lying on their Backs which almost always takes place in this Disorder however there are some Instances of peoples being found in it on their Sides with all the marks

Somnium

of a sound and perfect Sleep and it seems not improbable that many of those who are found Dead in their Beds may have died of a gr. deg. of this Dis. It ought to be an alarming Sympt. to those who are in the decline of Life and that are threatened with an apoplexy because it is frequently a forerunner of it and where people are predisposed to this Apoplexy it is not to be wondered at that the Struggle shd. somet. be so violent in this Dis. as to prove mortal.

Causes

1. The most Occasional Cause that prod. it is the Eating a very heavy Flesh Supper & lying on the Back esp. after eating such Supper
- 2nd. where there is no repletion it freq. arises from a Morbid affection of the Stomach
3. somet. again it is the Effect of a Topical affection of the head itself it has been somet. kn. to be an attend. of Sore's Effusion on the Brain in Conseq. of — Hydrocephalus —
4. But most freq. it arises from a Topical affection of the Thorax. This is generally the Case when it is a permanent Disorder. when it is a mere transient Affection it is almost constantly

Somnium

a Dis. of the Stom fr: a general Replication but when
the Dis. occurs freq. we have Reason to suspect a
Topicae affection of the head and breasts In Genera
whether it be fr y^e one or the other must be ascertained
fr: the other Symptoms.

5th We find it freq. an attendant upon Hysteria
and Hippocratisias the h^r distention of the
Stom. which Wind. within this dis. prod. just
the same effects as the Stomach being distended
wth too gr. a Q^t of Food. There is a very extrandy
acc^d of this Dis. being Epidemic at Rome
given by Galius Aeneanus

CURE

This Dis. in Gen. may be removed in most people
where it does not proceed fr: a topicae affection of
the head or Throat by a proper attention to regimen
by eating no Suppers or very light ones & using
a gr. dea of Exercise & in short by avoiding all
the Occasion^e Causes of Plethora ^{that} people are only
subject to it. Sho^d avoid as much as possible
the lying on their Backs any one that happens
to be in the Room with one Seized with this Dis. so
they may Gen. know by the great Struggle & difficulty
of breathing and kind of moaning, Should
always turn them immediately on their side
which

Somnium

which always relieves them. when the Dis. depends upon Hypochondria and Hysteria Complaints then the Cure depends upon Antispasmodics & Nervous Med.

I have placed this Dis. here for the same reason I did the Vertigo because it proceeds from & have some Connection with apoplexy

Class 3^o Ord 11^o Gen XI

Apoplexia

The apoplexy consists of an entire loss of sense both external and internal with all the appearance of profound sleep with Stupor with an uncommon full respiration & very deep, while at the same time the pulse remain in its natural state often rather slower than usual.

Diagnosis.

The Word apoplexy in Com. Language is often applied to any very sudden Death and I have heard people dispute very gravely what Dis. a person died of that expired suddenly. We might ask him if it would be a very curious and important Question to determine what was the cause of the persons Death but to dispute about the name of his Dis. is extremely

ridiculous

Apoplexia

ridiculous, because the Name is appropriate to a fort-
Assimblage of Sy^z and when a pson dies suddenly
there can be no such Sy^z We cannot call his Disorder
an apoplexy because that is disting^z by an assemblage
of Sy^z, such as losing the External & Internal Senses
whice at the same time the Pat. continues to breath
deep and the pulse continues good we cannot call it
Syncope because in a Syncope there are always marks
of a vital principle the p. is felt & the patient breathes.
in short when a Man dies suddenly we cannot with
propriety apply to him the name of any one Dis. tho
we may enquire what it was that killed y^r Pat. the
Stitch or the difficult & laborious breathing & the pulse
are the Sympt^z that distinguish the apoplexy from
the Syncope & Asphyxia the profound sleep disting^z it
fr. the Lethargy & fr. the Tymphomania. The Laxity
of all the Limbs disting^z it fr. the Epilepsy. Cothaeus
Catalepsy. The Catay &c &c there is however nothing
that I know to disting^z it fr. Extreme Drunkenness
I have seen it produce all the Effects of rea^z —
Apoplexy and that it could not be distinguished
from it. The dis. produced in them is then for a
time really and truly Apoplexy being attended
with all the symptoms of it i.e a Total
insensibility

Apoplexia

insensibility to every thing a hard dead and laborious breathing, the Stertor the same full &c. and often much slower than in a natural State but indeed it is extremely seldom but that people in this situation are sensible of the impression of External strong Stimuli they are however freq. so much so that unless you apply a hot Iron to them nothing will move them.

Symptoms

The symptoms generally preceding the Apoplectic Seizure are a heavy dull pain in the head, esp. in the Back part of it a Vertigo Dimness of Sight a vision of Flashes of Light passing by the Eyes swelling and watering of them Flushing of the Face often a remarkable Turgidness of the Jugular Veins a Coldness of the Extremities at the same time that the Face is flushed this of precedes to by Paralytic Affections by a Trembling & failing of the pulse by Tinnitus Aurium and Great Sleepings a Failure of Memory a Deeper breathing than usual especially in Sleep. There is often to a particular change of the countenance observed in people before they are seized with an Apoplectic fit this may perhaps be really owing to some paralytic affections

Apoplexia

Affection so General in Apoplexy there are Instances when the disorder has come on and the pat. could not recollect any previous Symptom. There are some cases where the pat. have said that they were not sensible of being any way indisposed before at least they felt nothing that they thought of any ^{near} Consequence, and others have been Strajd to a Viol. head Ach and lost the use of their Senses or the Dis. has come on ^{to} great Sicknes or Viol. Cholice. The Sympt. of the fit itself are those ment^d before an entire loss of sense both External & Internal with all the appearance of profound sleep with Stretcher and an uncommon full respiration and very deep while at the same time the pulse remains in its natural State or often rather slower than usual the Limbs are gen. entirely relaxed & the Dis may be considered as only a more Universal Spasmy proceed^g gen. from a Congest. in the head & a Compression in the brain whenever the Apoplexy goes off it generally leaves the faculties greatly impaired It frequently leaves too a paralytic affection sometimes of one part and sometimes of another but it generally affects the Tongue - It affects the Faculties of the

Mind

Apoplexia

Minds in many ways but the Loss of Memory is one of the most Generale there is too a gen. Deg. of Busillanity often remaining after the Apoplexy and that may be one Reason of the Com. Observation that people that are Apoplectick are remarkably apt to shed Tears.

The Apoplexy is a dis. that of all others is the most apt to return. No person is ever Seized with it but is sooner or later cut off unless they will indeed submit to the greatest Strictness of Regimen

Prognosis

The Danger of an Apoplexy must be estimated from the Attendant and Occasional Causes of the Disease it is in Gen^l to be looked upon as a very unfavourable symptom when the pat. Breaks out into cold viz'd Sweats when there are strong Convulsions in the Sides or Breasts when the patient is totally insensible to all Stimuli esp. very acid ones as Acid Glisters thrown up. it is unfortunate to when Acid Glisters are either retained or come off imidately owing to a total failure of the Sphincter of the Anus — Tis in Gen. a favourable Appearance when there breaks out a Warm Universal Sweat when there is a Copious Discharge of the Urine somet. the pyles coming on

Apoplexia

or the menstrua flux or a Diarrhoea remove the Disease
Any acute fever coming on has the same beneficial
Conseq^t - whereas in pale Spontaneous Vomiting which
is sometimes the case when the Dis. is induced by plethora
is a favourable Evacuation as is a natural Salivation
unless it be a very Viscid when it may be dangerous.
Bleeding at the nose which somet. takes place to a
Cessible Dty is likewise a very favourable circumstance

In Gen. where it attacks people in the decline of life
and people that are predisposed to it, it is also attended wth un-
immed. danger, There is no saying of w^t duration the Dis.
may be. The pat. is somet. cut off in a few Hours, somet
in a few minutes but in Gen^t tis seldom fatal under
a day or two - The pat. often rem^t in the Apoplectic
State for 3 or 4 days, remains stupid insensible and
totally Paralytic and then dies

Brodis posing Causes

1. There is a phaenomⁿ of Body that always predisposes
to the Dis. and that is a very large head with a short neck
some people somet. have not so many Verabro by one as
peop: com: have
2. People whose faces are uncommonly red and have that
Complexion as if they were half Strangled are predisposed to
this Disease as those that have that Muddiness of the Eyes
that look like inflamed Eyes when they have no complaints
in them of any kind
- 3 And^t predisposing Cause of this Dis. is the decline of
Life. Tis a disease that Seldom attacks young people
but most frequently peo. about 60 -

116

Apoplexia Occasional Causes

1. To peo. that are predisposed whatever tends to produce plethora either Sanguine or Serous may be reckoned as one of the Occas. causes people that live very luxuriously & plently that eat very full High Seasoned things peo. that are very sedentary & use no Exercise and peo. whose minds are incessantly employed and plently Subject to this Dis we have often Observed before that whatever engages the mind deeply is apt to prod. an evn. Determ. of Bl. to the h^d but wh^{ch} this be the Cause or any s^d its cert. that a very intense application of mind is apt to prod. the Capital Dis. of the head. We find many Apoplectic peo. die Apoplectic immed. after eating a full meal & this we may easily suppose may the more readily be prod. by the Compreßion of the Stom. on the Descending Aorta, whatever does this must Occasion Stagnation in the Heart & a proportionable Accumulation there, whenever this is this Case there is more an Obst^c to the return of the Venous Bl to the head this I apprehend is more freq^t of Occa cause than any other
2. Another Cause that's apt to bring on the Apoplexy in peo. if they are predisposed is any sudden fit of passion. a Violent fit of Anger often does it
3. Whatever tends to overheat the Body and evn. the circulation such as red Stim hard Drinking & hot Baths Insolation every Viol Exercise &c. esp. if along with the Causes that tends to quicken Circulation there be
4. Any such plas. Circumst^c as determine of Bl. to y^d head in sp^c d^cies as laughing, laughing, crying, Vomiting, lifting, going Bumhuns. Somet. it happens in the agonies of Child bearing but women are not so much predisposed to this Dis. as men

Apoplexia

Tis not uncommon for pregnancy to produce a slight Apoplex-^{tic} fit, such as is extremely seldom fatal but is Gen. removed by taking a little Blood. Suppression of Urinal Evacuations ~~or~~ ^{or} of any Evacuation that were about the head. It is often ob^s. y^f. peo^{pl}. y^f. are accustomed to a g^t. disc^o. from the Nose in Conseq. of taking Snuff if they suddenly leave it off often become Apoplectic agⁿ it may be prod.

5. By a Sud. Repulsion of the Gout the Rheumatism or any Cutaneous Disorder

6. This Dis- has been oft. ob^s. to be Epidemical Amongst
Amongst people y^f. are predisposed to it when very cold Weather
takes place Yesp. when such Weather succeed warm moist
Weather

7. It is somet. accomp. y^f. fit of a Remit or Intermit T. instead
of the Cold Fit. It happens often in Tertians

8. It is somet. prod. in Conseq. of External Violence such as
a viol. Strike on the head produces a Fracture or a br. Contusion
thereby all the syt. of Apoplexy the Dissection of those y^f
have died Apoplectic have Gen. exhibited Marks of Congestion
or Effusions of a Serum or Bloody kind and Sometimes Tumors
and Various kinds of Excreta Soci. But there have been
Instances According to the Accounts of Morgagni & Leintard of
people who have died Apoplectic yet nothing Apoplectic has
Appeared in the brain D^r Willis mentions the same thing

A thing of greatest Consequence to determine is wh^t the
Dis proceeds fr. Sanguine plethora or whether it be attended only
with Serum plethora and rather a depraved State of the N. pernicious every
practitioner is able to distinguish these 2. We often find in Apoplexy
a purp. and Sanguine Habit with all the Marks of Viol. Determin^o to
the head, and such cases to be such must be treated upon the footing
of

17

Aproplexia

of any other Viol. Inflamm. Dis. but this Dis often happens in the Decline of Life when there is no Sanguine Temp^t nothing but a Gross Habit and a Stopper of the N. S. These Circumst^c ought to be attended to

Cure Indications

1. When there are Marks of Congestion in the head the indication is to take off this Congestion by Evacuations & we are likewise to endeavour to take off the over. Detenr^t to the head as well as to remove the plethora
2. We are to endeavour to Stimulate the N. System
3. As People do often recover fr. Aproplectic fits but do generally relapse into them again its of gr. Conseq. for a Physician to lay down such a plan of Regimen and Medicine as may be best to secure the patient to a g^t. atleap^r

The first thing to be done when a person is struck with an apoplexy is to bleed the parts. In many Cases where there are marks of Congest. it is absolutely necessary to bleed largely. if we can open the Jugular vein it is the best because taking the blood from thence makes the quicker Revulsion fr. being near the parts affected. The greatest expectations have been had upon the Effects of Opening the Temporal Artery — but I can^t say any thing of it from my own Experience because I have not seen facts enow to determine whether Arteriotomy — or Venefaction is best in this Case I acknowledge that I have the greatest expectations from Opening the Jugular, because a greater Quantity may be discharged in the same time than from opening the Temporal Artery but I think that all — reasoning a priori upon this Subject is very fallacious the probability however seems to lie on that side — for Indicat 1st Topical Bleeding after Large General bleeding answers exceeding well

I have

Aproplexia

I have seen several instances of patients that have been immediately raised by topical Bleeding & esp. by applying the Cupping Glaſes with the Scarificator to the Occiput or by deeply Scarifying the Occiput if the Glaſe be not at hand I speak here of bleeding only upon the Supposition that the Aproplexy is of the Sanguine kind then to be sure it is the principal Remedy but if the Aproplexy be of the Serous kind if there be no Sanguine Temp. no flushed Face no marks of Detum- to the head there is no Occasion for bleedg. esp. if we take a few Ounces and find the pulse sink we must by all means desist Large repeated bleedg in cases of this kind are of very bad Consequences. This has given Occas- to a genl. maxim amongst physicians, that bleedg if it does not succeed, always kills. There is no foundation for carrying this principle so far but it is undoubted- that in many cases of Aproplexy large repeated bleedings may do harm. when the symptoms of Serous Aproplexy takes place we must relieve the patient some other way)

2. We are to endeavour by every means in our power to invite a Determination of Blood to the Extremities, for this purpose

118

Apoplexia

Plasters are to be thrown up to open the Belly without any regard to the state of the Body whether it be Costive or not, but our View is to bring on a purging ^{immediately} and it is proper here to make use of such as are Acid and Stimulating because unless we do so, they will have no Effect on account of the Insensibility that takes place in the Intestines as well as on the External Surface of the Body. Cathartics are ^{very} proper in Apoplexy as soon as the patient is capable of swallowing any thing if it be the Sanguine Apoplexy they ought to be of the Cooling kind, if the Serous they ought to be active and firm, but of whatever kind they be they must be double as strong as at any other time for the reasons just mentioned. For Indic 11

3. In regard to Vomits which are very often prescribed I think the use of them not alw. proper. in all Cases where the Occasionae Cause of the Dis. has been Repletion then undoubtly after bleeding Vomiting is necessary when the Dis. does not proceed from such a cause I think that the Vessels of the head ought to be thoroughly empty before we think of Vomiting but in the Serous Apoplexy Vomiting is of gr. Service

Apoplexia

and gives the most universal Stim to the N. S. of any Remedy whatever

1st. Blisters are in gen^t I believe of Gr. use in every case of the Apoplexy but where that the Apoplexy is of the Sanguine kind very large bls^t ought to be premised to the use of them but in Serous Apoplexy the princip^{al} Dependance must be had on them. Blisters must be applied imm^{ed} ^{ly} to the head itsself Cataplasmas & Fomentations must be applied to the Extremes. The Legs must be bathed in warm water & strong Friction applied to all the lower Extremes

5th. With a view to raise the pat. fr. y^d Fit there are a vanity of Stimuli prescribed such as the holding of strong Stimuli to the Nose the putting Caustic Vol. silk upon the nose & white Hellebore I look upon this as an exceed^g dangerous practice an Apop. of any kind in the beginning & esp. in the Sanguine Apoplexy I think we ought to have it in view that in Apop. we ought cannot know whet a real Hemorrhage has taken place or not if it has in all Human probability the pat. must die w^t we do for his relief must be upon the supposition that there is only an Accumulation and not a rupture and therefore we must avoid

Apoplexia

119

every thing that would endanger Ruptures when there is an over distention of the Vessels what w^ould not produce an Effusion at another time will produce it then & such an Effusion we know makes the case desperate And there are sw^o Inst. not only in Apoplexy but in Epilepsy where external Applications to the nose have produced Viol. Sneezeing and the pat. has been killed immed. At the same time after Congestion has been taken off any thing that prod^o a discharge by the nose or even that Occasions a Gentle Sneezeing may be extremely proper when Stim. come to be safe with regard to other Stim. that are often applied one is under a necessity of making use of them but I dont thinke that any good purpose at all supposed that by the use of a Caustic to y^our head or Soles of the feet we are able to excite the pat. so far as to shew some sy^o of feeling it is of no Conseq. at all in removing the Dis. If it can^t be removed by the rem^o I mentioned just now bleeding particularly and pedilunia I have never seen it removed in — Consequence of such Stim. and I am perswaded that when these Stim. are excessively strong they often rather do mischief the Dis. with sometimes continue many hours and sometimes many Days and the patient will notwithstanding recover by the use of Cathartics and such

Aproplexia

external Remedies tend to increase the Detum to the feet and thus the Congestion will gradually be taken off but by the sudden application of Stim. in the beginning such an increased Impetus will be again given to the Circulation as shall produce real Hæmorrhage of the Brain and then the Case is desperate

6th in Cases that appear very Desperate such as will not give way to bleeding or any of the means before ment^d there is I think an Operation which ought to be tried it never is tried but by chance it may be of Service to the patient and it can^t do him any Mischief and that is the Application of the Trepan every one knows the propriety where the dis. proceeds from External Violence but I speak of it now as arising from an internal Cause The patient undoubtedly often dies of a real Extravasation now if this Extravasated matter whether Blood or Serum is evacuated its Certainly possible he may recover

The Aproplexy whether from External or internal Causes somet. attended with Womitting

Apoplexia

but in this case a Worm should not be given nor should it be encouraged by warm water as it is only symptomatic from the affection of the Brain —

7. With Respect to regimen the first thing we are to do when we come to a pat. in a fit of the Apoplexy is to put him in an erect posture, & the head should be immed. shaved esp. if it be of the Sanguine kind the Collar likewise should be made perfectly loose — For Indicat III

8. As to endeavour to prevent the return of the disorder we must avoid plethora and the inflam. Death. of the blood — This is beat down by gd. Abstinence in pt. of eating and drinking and a good deal of Exercise not such a degree of it as shall occasion a Viol. Com. in the system to freat up any. free perspiration if there is a Deep to Sanguine plethora a Milk & Veg — Dietetum ought to be used and every thing that is less nutritive But if the pat. will not submit to such a Reg the only thing that can be done is to make use of frequent Coacuation We must advise to bleed fr. time to time & to keep the belly open esp. in the spring

Apoplexia

Autumn & at other times as the syys of plethora indicate tis likewise of Gr. Import. to keep the feet plently warm so as to produce always a perspir^t -

But w^t the Dis. proves fr. Aletoria & a serious plethora a more cordial & invigorating Diet is necessary and plently whatever strengthens the N. power In this case too the Coaculations that are found most serviceable for preserving fr. a future attack are these by Ippes and Setans an Ippon in the head or a Setan in the neck are proper as a preservative in the case of Apoplexy we are only to consider that when once it is put in it must be continued for life because it can^t be taken out w^t the greatest danger it somet. happens that they will cease of themselves to run for a time, but this is attended with bad Conseq. and when we find it we must put an^o in its place for as I said before if we can^t get people to Submit to Exercise & Diet Coaculations must be substituted in their place 10. when there is a Taper of the N. & a cold phlegmatic habit Senit. Med. that tend to strengthen & brace up System are prop. in this way bitters are prop. the Bark and the cold bath may be Extrem. prop. but this you see is only in case of clear Impairment

The answering of this Indication then in short

Apopplexia

is this in the Sanguine Apop. The prophylax depends upon prop. Evac. & Cooling Regimen. In the serious Stimulating such as the Bark Valerian Horse Reddish Mustard Strong Friction & and in either of them those that can afford it wo^d do well to go to a warm Climate and a Climate where the seasons are more steady because a change of weather is apt to bring on an apoplectic fit on those who are disposed but before I conclude I will ment. This plain fact is Lentend he speaks of a person who for An^d Dis. was bled 3 or 5 times then took a Vomit & Cathartic bath of which operated well and the day after was seized with an apoplexy and died - This I look upon as remarkable because Evacuations are the most proper method undoubtedly for preserving for y^r Dis.

Authors

Booth. with N. Swetens Commentary Morgan
de Crusis and Suidius Morborum Wilson who has
given a full Acc^d of the Dissection of those who have
died of this Disease

Class IV
Spasm
Gen. A

Epilepsia

Muscularum Convulsio cum Sopore (Cullen)

The Epilepsia Consists of the Loss of all Sense both internal and External with Convulsive Contractions and Agitations of Body. This is a Disease that returns by Paroxysms and sometimes the Paroxysms observe a periodical Return. It is Gen^y a Chronic Dis. but it is also Somet. of that Disease Boerhaave takes into his Definitions its being of certain periods but the Path. Somet Cut off in the first Paroxysm that sometimes it Returns therefore this should not enter into the Definitions for a Definition should consist only of Constant and apparent phenomena

I shall treat more particularly of Epilepsy because it is the principle of all Convulsive Diseases - I shall omit most of the others.

History

122

Epilepsia

History of the Disease

It is of consequence of Dis: of this kind to be acquainted not only with the Symptoms in the Fit, but also with the Symptoms that precede it; because in these Dis: that come on by Paroxysms all that we can do must be done unmed: before the Fit comes on. It is a very common Thing both in Epileptic & Apoplectic Cases unmed: after the Fit is over to order Bleeding Cathartics and other Med: which serve only to weaken the patient with, having any other Effect. But if we can discover that this Fit is approaching then is the proper Time to use Remedies.

Epilepsies sometimes come on with, any proceedg Sympt: but in gen: there are certain Symptoms that shew 'em to be coming on & which often continue a Day or 2. These Syp: are a gen: Lassitude over the whole Body, a heavy pain in the Head a want of that clearness of Conception which the pat: has at other Times. The Sleep is disturbed with frightful Dreams; somet the pat does not sleep at all and sometimes he is uncommonly Sleepy; has Vertigo and an unusual Dizziness of Sight; a Tinnitus Aurium a palpitation of the Heart an Inflammation of the Praecordia an Interruption of Breathing great Flatulency a Coldness of the Extrem. a Tremor Spasm or a kind of pain and Tittillation of the Limbs there is a great Discharge of Urine

Epilepsia.

a fixed Look and what is very particular the patient often feels a bad smell when there is no external Body to prod. such a smell somet. There is a Nausea. Sometimes an immoderate appet^e somet. nocturnal pollutions, somet. a Salivation and I shd^o have ment^d before that there is often a previous failure of Memory; somet. the Countenance is flushed & at other Times unusually pale. I don't say that all these Symptoms do take place where there are any preced^d of Symp^d but gen^y speaking a good many of 'em do take place.

The Sy^d that more immed. preced^d a fit are Vertigo, Flashings of diff^t Colours bef. the Eyes somet. the appearance of a small Spark increases into a gr^t flash, there is a remarkable Sensation that gen^y precedes the fit and that is that w^t pat^d feels it in its progress arises from a particular pt^t of the Body which he thinks like to a breeze of wind & feels it in its progress ascending till it comes ab^t the Stomach and then he becomes insensible and falls down This has been call'd the Aurora Epileptica & it frequently arises from some pt^t of the lower extrem. And it is said that if its progress can be stopped by a tight ligature or a tight compression made in the pt^t between where it arises & the Stomach that

Epilepsia.

then the Epileptic Fit may be prevented for that time. This Sensatⁿ of the Aura is s³. Sometimes to be felt in some degr. for several days before the Fit comes on. The pat. generally falls down with a cry & then remembers nothing more of what passes. The sy. during the Fit are various. There is no possibility of describ^g the various contractions and convulsive motions of the Muscles of the Body. The Eyes are gen^{tly} fixed; The palpebras are intirely open and the pupil much dilated tho' exposed to the greatest light and that is the surest Sign that it is an Epileptic Fit. This Dis. has often been counterfeited & from External appearances, it is impossible for us to know whether it is an Impostion or not for many of these peop. have the power of resist^g any external Stim. whatever even red hot Iron; of which a Discovery can not be made but by those means just ment^d; they bring a strong light near the Eye and if the Fit is counterfeited then the pupil will contract as its motions are not under the power of the will; but if it is a real Epileptic Fit the pupil will remain dilated tho' exposed to the greatest light. There are alternate Convulsions of the Muscles succeeding one another with great Velocity at which time there is gen^{tly} a locked Jaw & at the same time there are such Convulsions of the Muscles ab^t the Mouth

Epilepsia.

especially those of the lower Jaw that there is often great
Danger of the Tongues being bit thro' unless gr care is taken to
prevent it when the pat. is first seized with it the Convulsions are
strongest abt the Head; he bites much and gnashes with his
Teeth. V. Swieten says he has seen the Dentes Molaris of a
young girl broke to pieces by the violence of these Motions.
It is attended with Tension and Inflat. of the Belly. The
Urine, Fæces and Semen are discharged Involuntarily; all
which shew similar strong agitations of the Internal parts.
The Head is turned round in a Strange manner. The Arms
Hands & Fingers have all the motions of Extension Flexion
and Rotation, and as the Thumb has more and stronger
Flexor Muscles and Muscles that draw it towards the
Hand than the other Fingers hence it is strongly drawn
towards the hollow of the Hand which many acc^t a sign
of a strong paroxysm and because they see that as the
Paroxysm abates the Hand opens they therefore endeavour
with gr violence to draw back the Thumb in the Vigour of the
Paroxysm and thus by endeavouring to overcome the force of
the convulsed muscles by a greater force they often br: on very
troublsome pains in the Hands that continue a long time.
It can be no hurt indeed to endeavour slowly to open the

124

Epilepsia.

Hand; but to use the Violence as some do is pernicious. The appre^c of the Face is very various, sometimes flushed sometimes livid and all the Vains distended with Bl. Roaming at the Mouth is a com. attend^g Symp. The p. is small & quick but in the Fit it is often str and Irreg. There is great straining in Breathing But at the same time diff^g st the snoring of Apoplexy. When the Fit goes off the pulse grows stronger & fuller, the Breathing — becomes finer and there is less Stertor. After the Fit the patient remains for a considerable time comatose and extremely languid and disturbed with heaviness of the Head Dullness of all the Senses and Failure of Memory. These are the com Conse^q. However some who are accustomed to have the Fit are quite well inmed. after they are over and remain so till the next attack. The Return of the Fit is very uncertain sometimes once a year sometimes — monthly observing reg. the course of the Moon. At other times they come on twice in every 24 Hours. There are some Instances of all the Sy^g. of com. precede it, being present and yet the Fit has not come on at that period but this is very rare. Some people, but it is very uncommon, have all the other Sy^g. of Epilepsy but are conscious at the same time of a pain in the Head and Back. Very few die in Epileptic Fits. Aulus called an Epilepsy both

Epilepsia

an Accute and a Chronic Dis. The pat. is sometimes cut off in the first fit and then it is an Accute Dis.

Predisponent Causes

I. A hereditary Disposition may be reckoned a predisposing Cause. It appears very extraordinary that the Tumina of the Dis. shd. lie latent in the Constitution for many years, & then exert itself yet so it is that those hereditary Epilepsies will freq. first manifest themselves about the time of Puberty and some it happens in this as in other hereditary Disorders that it passes by or lies dormant in the immediate Child and appears in the Grand Child and when Hereditary it gen. comes on at the age of Puberty so when it proceeds from an? Cause it gen. goes off at that time.

II. Another Antecedent Cause at least a Circumstance wh^{ch} predisposes to its Youth Infancy or Childhood. It is a Dis. oft. never almost occurs in Old age or in any advanced period of life unless from some violent external Cause But in Infancy it is extremely common especially during the time of Teething which is a time of a remarkable Mobility of the System.

III. A very relaxed State of the Body and remarkable

Epilepsia

Sensibility of the N. S. predispose to the Disorder. At the same Time it must be allowed that many q. are Epileptic discover no particular Sensibility or Mobility of the System but on the contrary are people remarkable torpid & sometimes even stupid, but it must be consed. that even the stupidity is often a Consequence of the Dis. for when it remains long it gen. induces this, and a lively Genius with a mobile System (which gen. go tog.) is for the most part impaired by the long continuance of the Disorder.

Occasional Causes.

- I. External Violence done to the H³ as wounds Contusions &c.
- II. Whatever induces a proternat. It. in the Brain as Inflamm^{ns}. Effusions Abscesses Excrencies &c But the great Disideratum in this as well as in other disorders of the h³ is what there is particular in one Effusion or in one Tumor existing in the Cranium that shall produce one Dis. of the h³ and not anot^z Epilepsy or Palsey and not Aproplexy. No attempt has been made to distinguish this nor indeed, perhaps, wo^z it be a Matter of particular Consequence in practice if it co^z be distinguished.
- III. Plthora and Determination to the h³ so. in Consequence of a suppression of usual Evacuations so much in Conseq. of a full manner of living and a Sedentary Life. It is-

Epilepsia.

in the way prob. induced as a System attending pregnant Women tho they have it at no other time. The Compreß often produces Stagnation in some Degree which produces a Stop to the Venous Bl. returning fr. the head. In the same way Intense Study amongst other Effects it has independant of its Effects on the Sanguinum commune it evidently causes a Determination of Bl. to the head with appr. from the heavy Oppression p. ab^t the h^t and Flushings of the Face and Swellings of the Veins ab^t the head. A stop of any usual cutaneous Discharges is in the same way a very frequent occasional Cause of the Dis. especially the stoppage of the Discharge behind the Ears of Children by violent applicons such Suppressions induce Plithora and this induces the Epilepsy tho sometimes indeed the Suppression may induce Epilepsy in Consequence of the altered Determ. of the acrid Stimulating Matter. what ought to be discharged by the Skin is turned inwards.

IV. Whatever makes a very viol. & sudden Impression on the N.S. will often produce it in the predisposed as Excess of Venosity tho there are Inst's at the same time of people who have got rid of the Fits by being married in this Case it may be

Epilepsia

Thought to be induced in Conseq. of the Suppression of the Seminal Evacuations. Amongst other strong Impressions on the N. S. The Paroxysm is often brought on by violent passions violent — Tickling sudden Noises Frights pains and looking down from gr heights.

V This Dis. is somet. communicated by Infection. A Communicⁿ. is carried on in a way we cannot easily explain but we generally refer it to that principle of Imitation in the human Species so remarkable. There is a propensity in us to imitate whatever makes a strong impression on us. Every person must be sensible of this tendency and must have seen it upon diff^{nt} occasions. Nobody will I believe in this Case suppose that there are Effluvia arising from the person in the Fit to communicate the Disorder in the way that Contagious Dis. are propagated. But that people y^r are predisposed to the Dis. are often seized with an Epileptic Fit upon seeing others in it is an unquestionable Fact; and it is a circumstance that ought much to be attended to that when any person is Epileptic in a Family Care sh^o be taken that all persons sh^o be kept out of his Light that have had the Dis. before or that have any peculiar Mobility in th Syst. that predisposes em to it. Every one knows how much y^r is the Case with hysterick women. That

Epilepsy.

The Convulsive motions they fall into set all the women near them into the same. This is obs. in all Hospitals whenever an hysterical woman is got into a ward.

VI. Any Obj. qd. once affected the person exceedingly so as to br. on the Dis. will ever after prove an exciting Cause. N. Swieten mentions an instance of an Epilepsy bro't on a Child by a gd Dog jumping on her. Ever after the Sight of the Dog would bring on the paroxysm. By w^{ch} means of particular Law of our Constitution, the Law of Habit comes to be reckoned amongst of occasional Causes of the paroxysm.

VII. Epilepsy is freq. a sympathetic affection. We may distinguish a sympathetic Epilepsy from an Idiopathic — in this way. That an Idiopathic prev. fr. Dis. within the Cranium a sympathetic takes place only in conse^q of some Morbid affection of some other p^t of the Body. A variety of Skin. applied to other p^t of the Body often bring it on but the most common of these is Teething in Childⁿ & it is a dis. that is most com. fatal to Childⁿ If we look into the Bills of Mortality we shall find the most Numerous Lists of any to be Convulsions. In large Cities esp. very gd numbers of Childⁿ are curr^d of in this way

Epilepsia

127

A gr^e variety of Affections of the Alimentary Canal will -
likewise somet. prod. Epilepsy. Epileptic Fits are sometimes
too connected with Hysteria. Somet. it is Symptomatic in Fevers
but more partic. in the sm. fits at the time of the Eruption or
inflamed. b^ref. the Eruption & their coming on then is gen^ly a favorable
Sym. It is very sed. but t^h after 4 years of the distinct kind
& fill with good Matter. These fits are oft. Symptomatic w^t
worms somet. but very rarely in the Gout for they sed. hap.
in advanced years. Somet. it is Symptomatic in an Intermit^h
Fever. Somet. in conseq^l of a carious Bone somet. fr a compression
of a particular Nerve as by a Tremor; Somet. in conseq^l of acrid
Med^c taken into the Stomach poisons, Milk fr. a Nurse after
a viol. Fit of Passion the Child is healthy by such tick somet.
thrown into a viol. Diarrhaa somet. if predisposed to Epilepsy
this often brings it on.

VIII. The predisposed oft. have it after a storm of Thunder &
Light^g. We gen^ly find that peop. of a mobile System are -
remarkably affected by change of Weather & even before to our
perception any change is come on. In this way Epilepsy is
connected with the change of the moon. So^t it is periodical not
fol^g the course of the Moon but owing to some latent Cause
but Epilepsy is often found to attend the full and

Epilepsia.

New Moon.

IX. There is a cause ment^d by Sausages which is perhaps a very common one and that is unwholesome Diet. He relates that it was epidemic after a gr. Famine and ascribes it to the unwholesome Diet used at that time.

Proximate Cause.

As to this we are much in the Dark. we can only say that it seems to depend upon a particular Constitution of the Brain or Sensorium Commune or whatever is the source of Sensation. But what is the peculiar Modification of the Brain that produces Epilepsy & why it does not paesy we cannot tell. In paesy the power of motion is intirely left but the Muscles remain sensible. Again in Epilepsy the power of motion is viol. but the power of feeling & sensation is quite gone, but notwithstanding that these powers are distinct they are both communicated by the same Instrument or Nerve.

The Epilepsy at first shd. seem sometimes to be Sympathetic because we think we see the affection begin in some Distant p^t. p^r. the Brain & yet the proximate cause may be really in the Brain & therefore the disease truly Idiopathic.

The Epilepsy has certainly gr. affinity w^t Hysteria. They are both attended with sensibility of the System & Hysteric fits

Epilepsy.

are truly of the Epileptic kind. The Difference is that the Hysteric Fits are only Symptomatic of an affection of the Alimentary Canal & are attended with no bad Eff^s on the Mental powers whereas in the Epilepsy when it is Idiopathic there is not one Case in 2 but hurts or impairs the Mental powers.

Effects.

1. The Effects which Epilepsy produces upon the Faculties of the Mind are very remarkable. The loss of Memory is the most so; in Conseq^r of that the Judg^t becomes impaired. It has remarkable Effect too to take off that Vivacity which people liable to this Disease are possessed of in a very remarkable Degree and not only this but it produces a remarkable Stupor & even at length Idiotism.
2. It has somet. the Effect of prodg apoplexy most people w^t die of Epilepsy die apoplectic. Somet. it prod^s paralytic affec^r. Of this there are numberless Instances.
3. Deafness is not an uncom. Conseq^r of Epilepsy.
4. It often prod^s accidental Deformities & bad Diseases w^t are merely the Eff^s of viol. agitation of the Mus^s during the Time of the paroxysms. In Child^r it very frequently prod^s these Deformities. Somet. too it produces Disorders that are the Consequence of violent Spasm and a variety of cutaneous

Epilepsy.

appearances arising from effusion. Somet. you will find very frequently indeed esp. in childr. red effus. upon diff. parts of the skin &c. are merely in Conseq. of the Spasm Somet. it will produce even real Dislocations.

This Dis. is aew most dang. when it is Idiopathic & when it is hereditary in the System. In short w^t it dep. upon any predisponent cause existing in the Habit. It has often been intirely removed by a variety of cutaneous eruptions. Those that most generally remove it are serous Discharges behind the ears. Like many other Diseases it is often removed at the time of puberty owing to a total alteration in the System not merely to a greater firmness as has been supposed.

We find that Scrofula often goes off at this age & from the resemblance bet. Epilepsy & Scrofula with regard to some of the predisponent Causes & also the occasional — some peop. have imagined that it depends upon a Strumous State of the Brain. The Resemblance between these 2 Dis. of going of at the time of Puberty in being Dis. that are often connected together with the same Habit of Body with the same Laxity of System that when we find Epilepsy we generally find a Scrofulous & Strumous Swellings. And besides this the remarkable Changes in both at

Epilepsy.

the new and full Moon. From these Resemblances it has been supposed by some that this Dis. dep. upon the same State of the Brain. But this is a mere Theory for there is nothing appears unnatural in the Brain of Epileptics by Dissections more than others.

Epilepsy is sometimes cured by Intermitⁿ foment. by com. Inf^l. F. s. The Intermitⁿ that most gen. removes it are Tertians & Quartans, somet. it is removed by Diarrhoea by Copious Sweats & Discharge of urine. It is said to be removed most difficultly when the Intervals between the Paroxysms are long than when they are short. I have known instⁿ of people that by frequent returns of Epilepsy have been absolute Idiots who upon its being removed have recovered the use of their Faculties again.

CURE.

Indications

As we are Ignorant of the proximate Cause of the Disease, the Indications can only refer to the predisponent and occasⁿ Causes & to the Sysⁿ which are actually present.

Indicatⁿ 1st. To correct the predisponent Cause

Epilepsy.

especially that peculiar Mobility & Laxity of the Syst. with which at least we find the predisponent Cause to be connected.

II. To Remove the exciting occasional Cause.

III. To prevent the fit when approaching and with as it is known by Sy. it is very often in our power to do when it was not in our power radically to cure the Dis.

IV. what is to be done to raise the patient out of the fit.

Indication. I.

The first Indication laid down is to correct the predisponent Cause. The predisposing Causes before enumerated are a Hereditary Disposition or — Congenitae Disposition Infancy or Childhood or Relaxed Habit of Body a wrong Conformation of the cranium whether from the Difficulty of delivery or otherwise and remarkable aceteness of parts.

A general View of Cure which we may have in this as in many other Nervous Diseases is to bring on a Total change of the Syst. with any view at any particular change. This is a View which we have often in many Diseases & it somet. succeeds somet. not. It is really acting in the Dark but if it be done with Judg. it may be often

Epilepsy.

of Service it can do no mischief.

As to a wrong conformation of the Cranium it often takes it rise from the strictness of the Mothers Pelvis or the rude Hands of an unskiefull accoucheur, and if it be not corrected immediately after Birth it remains for ever incurable. The only thing that remains to be done is to correct the relaxed Habit with which we find the predisponent Causes — connected.

Bark. Now for tracing the System the Bark is generally prescribed somet. by itself & often joined with Valerian. This is often found to be particularly serviceable when the Dis. returns periodically to give it a few days before the parox. is expected. The Bark must here be consid^d as acting as a gen^e Strengthener and Bracer of the System.

Valerian this has been long in great Repute I have seen sev^e Inst^s myself wheres Epileptic fits have been rend^d much milder and 3 or 4 Cases that have been absolutely cured by this Medicine. One Case so particularly in the Infirmary of an Epilepsy of 10 or 12 years standing that was cured by giving Valerian in large Doses from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ of the powder in a Day. In the trifling Doses in which it is gen^e given it has no efficacy at all. But it is a — very good Med. if given in large Doses. It has an effect to open the Belly but we cannot ascribe its curing the Disease

Epilepsy.

to this Because other laxations have no such power.

Mistletoe. This is another medicine of the same kind consider'd as acting as a Tonic.

It was in high Reputation some time ago, but it is much now neglected and little dependance is to be had upon it.

Besides these there are a variety of other Tonics that are much celebrated by some. The metallic preparations seem in many Cases to ans^r very well. I have now seen few^r Inst^r of the good Effect of them.

Cuprum Ammoniacale. A patient in this — Clynical word 3 years ago seems to have been intirely — cured by it. There is now a patient in the Infirmary to whom I gave gr^ss of this med. to excite a little Nausea. I have increased the Dose to gr^r if ss and since he has taken it there is a great change in the appear^r of the Disorder. Som^t, for over 10 Days he is intirely free of the Kit & som^t has only a slight Kit with^t the loss of his Senses. Tho I have ment^r the above med^s as med^s that tend to brace the Syst. yet I cannot say that their Effects depend alto^r upon this. I really think some of them to be w^t we call Specifics.

To the Disgrace of our profession many superstitions Med^s are still retained in most of the Dispensatories of Europe such as pulv^r Granitum & partic^r the Skul^r of

Epilepsy

a Man that died a violent Death. The pyony Root was likewise highly celebrated and it was s^t to Cure the Dis. by hanging it ab^t the pat. Neck. The Unquata also &c However the Med. tho' in significant in themselves had perhaps some good Eff. because y were never given by themselves but alw. with the Testacea. Now in the Epilepsy of Child^r one prin^cl^e occasional Cause seems to be a morbid acidity in the Stom: I shall not say but in many Cases these strange Medicines may act upon the Mind & so have been of Service.

Indication II. is to remove the occasional Cause. Pletora is unquestionably a freq^t exciting Cause of the Paroxysm & here a proper Regimen & Exercise are of use. In the same way.

2. Bleeding often comes to be proper. It is necessary in a plethoric Habit esp^l and it is s^t that som^t repeated Bleeds have cured the Dis. I cannot say that I have ever seen an Epilepsy cured by Bleeding but I think what indicates it in many Cases is an apparent increased Determination of Bl. to the Head previous to the fit. Many people I have seen that for 24 Hours and sometimes longer before the fit have had their Face flushed, the Veins of the neck a^{ll} Swell'd a Vinnitas aurium Head Ach^t Torpos and all these apparent Marks of increased Determination to the Head.

Epilepsy

In such a Case I think bleeding is evidently indicated
At the same time I must say that in many Cases the
Paroxysm has come on notwithstanding the Bleeding
But I am sure that in some Instances the paroxysms
have not come on for that time and when it has I had
reason to think that it was much milder than it w^d
have been if the precaution had not been used.

Dr. Sydenham expresses himself in a very extraordinary
Manner upon this Subject. It is amazing that a man of
his uncommon sagacity & experience sh^{ld} allow such a
strong Assertion to escape him with regard to the Cure
of some Dis. which Universal Experience will not justify.
He speaks of this as a Dis which in Case of adults may be
alw. cured by repeated bleedings & Stomachic Electuaries
Now this method by Evacuation has been tried repeatedly
and there are but few Instances where the Dis has been
cured by it. It is certain that in some Cases it makes
the Disorder much worse. It is a Rem. pretty universal
for Children's Epilepsies esp. in Case they are Teething
& then to be sure it cannot be amiss to take a little
Blood by Leeches But alw. to have recourse to it —
with^d any regard to the Habit of the Body of y^r Child

Epilepsy.

is a very absurd practice. I think too that bleeding immediately after the paroxysm is not proper if it be ever proper it is ~~as~~ before the paroxysm. I know nothing that can justify ~~as~~ bleeding here but the fits recurring very frequently. There is however another case in which bleeding is proper & that is when the Epilepsy comes upon pregnant Woman. They are rarely seized with Epilepsy but when ~~they~~ are bleeding is gen. suff. to remove the fits.

2. Vomits are very useful where ~~of~~ exciting cause of the fits is a Troubles of the Stom. & prime via. It is imagined & I believe with Reason ~~of~~ the giving sm. Doses of Emet. Tart. so as to excite Nausea & gentle Puking might prevent the Paroxysm. There is occasion to suspect in all periodic cases that the prox. cause of ~~of~~ fits is connected with some morbid Indispositⁿ in the prime via because we freq find that Vomits will remove them. All Intermitt^t Fevers periodic Head aches &c are often removed by Emetics. De Haen mentions 2 instances of the good eff. of Vomiting in preventing Epileptic fits & both were cases of Pregnant Women. However when there is a Determinⁿ of the Bl. to the Head & accumulation there the use of Emetics must be attended with Danger because

Epilepsy.

during the Operation of Vomiting the Flow of Bl. to the Head is increased.

B. The Ancients used Strong Cathartics in the cure of the Epilepsy for they consid. it as a Disorder happening to Phlegmatic Habits as it attacks such more freq. than others wth there are Lodes in the *principia viae* to be sure they are indicated but when no such appear^{do} taken place they are improper. Modern Practitioners make no use of Strong Cathartics. The Belly is only to be kept Open by gentle Laxatives.

A. The Evacuations principally to be depended on are the serious Evacuations by the use of Blisters, — Issues, Setans. —

There are a great many Inst^o of the good Eff. of these in totally removing the Dis. Dr. Willis mentions an Inst which shews the good Eff. of Drawing from the head. A person in an Epileptic Fit fell into the Fire & burnt himself very much. An ulcer was formed & during the time of the Discharge from that the Epilepsy ceased. We find many o^r Inst^o entirely similar to this. It was a Practice universal among the Ancients & continues

Epilepsis

to this Day among the Asiatics to use ^{actual} Cautery but I don't know any advantage it has above the Potential Cautery or any other Disch. of the like Kind. This Dis. has been known to be prod. by an old ^{Scald} being allo^g to dry up & from the drying up of an Old Ulcer or of a running behind the Ear in Children. W^m it arises from any of these causes then opening an Issue as near the p^t as possible is the most proper Cure.

5. & 4th Clas^s of Med^s is the Antihelmintic wth wounds are suspected. In this Ray it is s^d that somet. a variety of chotalic Preparat^{ns} have cured the Dis. The preparations of Tin & O. & Co. Some have gone so far as to recommend a mercurial Salivation. I have known it tried in a few Instances but not with any Eff. at all tho^t I rather apprehend it did Mischief & must do Mischief if carr^d to any length on Acc^t of its Effects in relaxing & debilitating the System.

6. In Children wth y^r Dis. is p^r acidity the Testacea are the best Remedy.

7. When the Dis. proc. p^r a Spasm in the Alimentary Canal as it often does wth connected with Hysteria in y^r Case all Antispasmod. Med^s become proper. What is in greatest

Epilepsis.

Reputⁿ and I believe deservedly is Musk. Opium may likewise be used with the same view, but then it must be consid^d - that its Eff^s are termⁿ & Epilepsy is a Chronic Dis. & y^h a long continu^d use of Opium certainly tends to weaken the N. S. & I don't know there are any Inv^s of Epilepsy being cured by iem. However fr^m my own Experience I know that in the Epilepsy of Child^s owing to a par^lar exciting Cause Quinine is the best Remedy that can be applied. Wⁿ y^h Dis is in Conse^f of Teething after the Plethora is removed & Morbid acidity by the Testacea an Opium is the best Remedy that can be given and I suppose that in every Case w^r the Epilepsy is in Conse^f of a riod Stimulus in the System it will ans^d Another Antispasmodic much recom^d by Authors is of Olearum Animale with rectified Sp^t of Hartshorn.

I have not had an opportunity of seeing this Ned. tried But I believe it is seldom given in the Country. The Hyoscyamus is much recom^d by Dr^r Stork with the same view & I dare say it may sometimes be useful to give a sudden Shock to the Constitution.

Q. - Wⁿ the fits are Periodic and proceed from any

Epilepsis.

particular part of the Body in that Case the Paroxysm may be often stopped by the applicatⁿ of a Ligature nimed above of part. If a strong Ligature be applied in time it stops the Fit sometimes. In^y Case too^{re} are many Inst^s. where the Disorder has been cured by acid Stimulating Med^s such as Blisters above the Part. In such Cases the Surgeons use the actual Cautery. The opening of an Issue immediately above the part where there is the Sennatⁿ of the Aura Epileptica has likewise been often attended wth good Success. There is an Inst. in the Med. Essays of a Woman 30 years of age who had had an Epilepsy 12 y^s and was cured by cutting the lower part of the Gastric Muscle when a cartilaginous Subst. which adhered to the N. was taken out. It is recom^d by Lentand to cut the Nerve in such Cases which I believe in some Cases might be well enough where the N. can be reached.

Q. When the Epilepsy proceeds from Touching any thing that makes the Teeth cut easy is certainly proper. Lancing the Gums has often exceeding good eff^r in this way. The Incision should be made crucial, but it should not be

Epilepsis.

done till the Teeth are ready to come out, if it be the Skin will close again and form a cicatrix which will be much more difficult to be got thro than before. I may add too, That if the Child is Pletoric bleeding is proper. In the time of Teething there is always more or less of the Inflamm. & Diathesis and it is almost the only time that it prevails in Infants and where that is the case Bleeding is proper. But it should be done sparingly. Next to this it is proper to keep an Issue in the Shoulders or Arm and to keep the Belly open by the use of the Testacea for correcting the morbid acidity which is the const. attendant of Epilepsy. Keeping the Belly open is particularly indicated by this Circumstance that we generally find if Children at the time of Teething have a looseness it is seldom succeeded either by F. or Epilepsy. obs. that keeping a Child's Belly open is not like keeping the Belly of an Adult open for Children in Health have 2 or 4 Stools a Day.

Indication III.

The 3^d Indic. is to prevent the fit when we know of its approach. This we often can discover by some precejj

Epilepsy.

Sy. In all Dis. of the nervous kind that proceed periodically it is of great consequence to break the Habit for a Dis. if it affects the N. S. if it goes on for a certain time w^t the orig^e Cause is quite ceased, will contin. to go on in conse^q. of the Law of Hab. which is peculiar to the Syst. If we can then by any means break the Habit if the occas^e Cause be removed we cure the Dis. -

Now the Med^d comly given for y^r purpose are y^r Antispasmod^d to take off the Tension of the System. There are a variety of them & some will succeed at one time & some at ano^r & at other times none will succeed. The most powerful are,

1. Musk. I have kn. this sev^b times to prevent the Fit but when given always in the same Doses it loses its Eff. for which Reason the Dose shd^r be gradually increased - But then it becomes very costly and the worst is we seld^r get it genuine.
2. Aether his likewise some very good Eff. in prevent^g the approach of a Paroxysm.
3. Opium has undoubtedly the same Eff. but for a Reason ment^r before I wo^r not recom^r it to be much used. I have joined Musk & Opium with very good Eff. & Ld g^t xxv.

Epilepsy.

has made the Musk sit easier upon the Stomach.

A. When there is time to accou of frictions & fomenta to the Extrem. they are proper.

5. Wh^t makes a sudden and deep Impresⁿ upon the Mind will sometimes have gr Eff. in preventing the fit but the Eff. is very Ambiguous for somet. it will bring on the fit immediately.

6. The Vol. Alk. has been somet. used for preventing the fit but I am not very fond of it. I rather choose Emolient Med^s on Acc^t of the Mobility of the N. S.

7. A variety of Med^s have been recom^d by some partic the smoke of Tobacco which occasions a disagreeable Sensation to peop. not accustomed to it & often vomit^s.

8. I have kn. 2 or 3 Inst^s of the fits being prevented by the putting a piece of Iron into the mouth so as to keep the Teeth separate & wide. I kn. a gent who kept it off some years by this Means. I imagine it has eff. by the disagreeable Sensatⁿ it occasⁿ in the mouth & by preventing the locked Jaw wh^t is the first Symptom in Epilepsy but wh^t it prevents the fit or not it is highly proper for ano^r reason for it prevents the Tongue from

Epilepsij.

being fit which it very often is in the time of p. Paroxysm
to a very great Degree.

There is a remark. Inst. ment. by D. Haen of an Epilepsy -
where the pat. had the fit very frequently but it was found
that by diverting the attent. the fit coⁿ. be prevented. He was
also seized with the fit w^{ch} in a St of Sleep & if he coⁿ. be kept —
awake it prevented the accessⁿ of it. D. Haen obsⁿ. that the
Sleep was not natural but attended with a kind of Stertor
as in apnoeacy & he tho^t this Stertor was owing to a Stim.
on the Brain & that theref. w^{ch} took off this Stertor & produced
natural Sleep woⁿ have an Eff. to prevent the fit. Instead
then of keeping the pat. awake w^{ch} was only a temporary relief
he gave him L. to take off the irritation by this means he
procured a natural Sleep & prevented the fit.

Indication IV.

Is to raise^q pat. from the fit but in gen. this is not a
mat. of Cons^g because it is sed. they die in the fit its^l But
in Children where the fit is very severe & there is Danger
there it is nece^{ss} to do somewhat to put a stop to the
fit.

1. The most effectual Rem. is to put the Child into a
Warm bath.

Epilepsy.

2^d. Where this cannot be done we must use Foment^{ns} and Unctuous Clysters.

3^d. It has been recom^d by some to blow Smoak of Tobacco into the Mouth & to make use of other Stimulants, — but such applicat^{ns} are highly improper & gen. make the Fit more secure. Every thing that is applied ought to be of the Antispasmodic relaxing kind.

4. The Jaws ought always to be kept open by at least — putting in a piece of soft wood

5. It is a com. Pract. but I don't think it a good one to open the Fingers during the Fit, it will certainly weaken & relax the Muscles & I don't kn. what good it will do.

Authors

You will find the best Collection of Observations upon this Disorder in Van Swieten.

Chorea. Sancti Viti

This is a Dis. which one may either consid. as a Convulsion or a Paralytic one, because the Sy. attends it are all partly of the one kind & partly of the other but the partick. Symptom wh. distinguishes it is a lameness in one Leg wch. the pat. draws after him with Convulsive motions correspondg. in the arm esp. upon carryg. any thing that is too much. It is a Dis. that hap. most freq. / when it does hap. for it is a disorder that is very uncom. I f. 10 y^{rs} old to puberty. I have known it to be periodical as all the variety of Convulsive Dis. are & to follow the course of the full & new moon. It genlly happens to weakly & sickly childd. It must be consid. rather as a paralytic — Affectt. of the Method that is proposed by Danvers & most genlly followed is to endeavour to strengthen & brace the debilitat^d limb by Tonic Med^s such as by the Dark the cold bath & Exercise. This is a diff^t. plan from what is followed by Dr. Sydenham who attempted to cure it by evacuations but I say it is impossible for evacuations to cure it. In partic. Cases they may be proper undoubtedly where the Dis. attacks a young person of a free Habit. Evacuations are proper before such Tonic Med^s are applied but in gen. I apprehend the Dis.

Chorea Sancti Viti

is not to be treated by repeated evacuations. De Haen
mentions Electricity as one of the Remedies that scarce
ever failed of a Cure. It may be observed of De Haen
& most of the German Physicians that their panegoricks
on particular Remedies are exaggerated beyond all
bounds. But there are a great N.^o of Instances of
Conulsive Motions of diff^t kinds of. are intirely cured
by Electricity.

It is a Dis. that has a Connection with the Organs of
Generatⁿ. But what it is or how it Operates we don't know.

Singultus.

Singultus

The Singultus or Hiccup is a peculiar kind of quick Respiration. The Duration and Degr of it are very various. It is one of the Motions that we can for a time command at the beginning but when any person has been used to Hiccup for a considerable time the voluntary Motion soon becomes involuntary so that he has no Command over it like all other Convolvive Motions it continues when the original exciting Cause has ceased, and like all other Convolvive Motions too - there are Instances of its being periodical

Catarrhs

The causes of Singultus may be referred to the following heads -

1. A peculiar Stimulus applied to the Stomach, In this way it is prod. by swallowing large Mouthfuls of very dry Food which passes the Oesophagus and Entrance of the Stomach with difficulty. In the same way it is brought on by extreme Cold Drunks taken in large Draughts by any Repletion or Fulness of the Stomach -

92

39840

Singultus

It is frequently brought on in Children by sucking a great Quantity of Milk. It is produced by a Disorder of the Stomach of any kind; by any Morbid Acidity in the Stomach. It is the Consequence of very acrid Vomits and Gastrostomies of Poisons and it is obviously one of the most common Causes in that way, the taking a Draught of any Cold Liquor in a high State of Fermentation. All these Causes are to be referred to the head of a peculiar Stimulus applied to the Stomach.

2. It may be the Consequence of a particular topical Affection of the Stomach where the Stomach itself is either primarily affected or where it is affected by the neighbouring parts being affected. In this way we find it an attendant Sy^m on Inflammation in Consequence of Schirus. Tumor or other Errores loci in the Stomach Diaphr. Liver and other adjacent parts. I had occasion to observe before that in Apthae and other like Disorders the effect often spreads thro' the Alveolar Canal and when it does that, Hiccup is almost a constant attendant.

3. We find it often symptom in Itself a Stimulus which we are entirely ignorant of. In general it is looked upon as an unfavourable Sy^m in Itself but in all Causes

Singultus

Cases where there is a ^{Local} Inflammation in any part of the Alimentary Canal, it is justly considered as one of the most fatal Symptoms preceding an approaching Gangrene. But with regard to the Prognosis in ^{It} is not attended with Local Inflammation no dependence can be had on it, I have seen it for many Days together in ^{It} of the nervous kind particularly, and yet the Patient has done very well.

4. It is sometimes Symptomatical, repelled Gout or Rheumatism or repelled Exanthemata of diff. kinds either by natural Causes or by an improper Application of Remedies.

5. It may be the Consequence of Inattention over a sudden depletion of the Vessels in Consequence of large Evacuations.

6. It may be a nervous aff. and under this head may be referred that species that happens in Hysteria. It is very frequently brought on by excessive Laughter. In some particular People some particular kinds of external Pressure seldom fail to bring it on. I have known it sometimes to mend a Fr. and have that Observation of Doctor Sydenham's verified that when it has come on in Frs that have been extremely obstinate against late Remedies yet the Fr. has gone off spontaneously in a few days.

Singultus
Proximate Cause

Seems to consist in a convulsive Contraction of the Diaphragm and immediately after this a Convulsive Contraction of the Glottis, There commonly too I think a Contraction of the Cardia or upper Orifice of the Stomach probably for the D^{m} and the nature of the exciting Cause

Cure

With regard to the Method of Cure I apprehend the Indications are

1. To affect the Mind in any strong manner so as to make it insensible to the particular Stimulus that produces the Disease any Convulsive Dis. may be put to Stop it in this way at least any that arrives in Consequence of Stimulus if it can impress the Mind in so strong a manner as to engage it so far as to make it insensible to the Stim. It is upon this principle that the common cure of Hiccups is to frighten persons which often puts a Stop to it

Singultus

2. The second Indic. is to remove the exciting Cause of the Dis. which is frequently a Load and Bodies in the Stom. which must be removed by Vomit and Cathartics sometimes it is a Morbid Acidity in the Stomach which must be removed by Absorbents and sometimes it is an Infl. ^{mg} Affectⁿ of the Stomach or Alimentary Canal which must be removed by bleeding and the Antiphlogistic Regimen when it proceeds from Worms Anthelmintics are the Cure.

3. The third Indic. may be to affect the N. S. in so strong a manner as to raise a Convulsion of an opposite kind. In this way we often stop the Hiccup by exciting Sneezing.

4. Another Indication may be to use Antispasmodics without any particular regard to the exciting Cause and indeed supposing the exciting Cause to remain we may by the use of Sedatives render the N. S. insensible to the Stimulus. In this way the Dis. may be cured by Opiates and Narcotics of diff^t kinds But there are many Antispasmodic Med. that operate in this way that do not at all operate in the way of rendering the N. S. insensible such as Ether Musk Castor

Singultus

warm Aromatic Cataplasms such as Theriaca Mustard with Thelaiia. Fomentations have oft of Service to remove the Disorder and sometimes when all these have been tried to no purpose a Blister applied to the Pit of the Stomach has removed the Complaint. Where the Disorder is of long Continuance the Bark and the use of the Cold Bath are the best remedies. Bark taken in large Doses is always the most successfull and a very simple Remedy for the Croup -

141

Class IV Ord III. Gen. I

Tetanus

Postius fere corporis rigor spasticus Cull.

Symptoms

The Tetanus is a Dis. that scarce ever occurs in Great Britain and I have had no opportunity ever of seeing it. It consists of a universal Rigidity of the whole Body while at the same time the Venes remain intire. It is a Dis. that as far as I know is not described by any ancient, nor indeed by any modern very accurately. Yet within these few years when it is come on the first Complaint is of a Tension abt the Precordia with a Stricture in the Jaws. This increases gradually and produces at the same time a difficulty of Swallowing and chewing, tho' at the same time there is no Swelling. There no Swelling there comes on a pain along the Spine, there is a Contraction of all the Dorsal Muscles of the Neck and in consequence of this the Head and Neck and Spine become bent backward. The Muscles of the Jaws are then so contracted that the Jaws are tightly locked

Solanus

and the Patient is not able to Swallow unless the Food be forced into his Mouth. This is what is considered as one of the Pathognomonic signs of the Dis. There is a Strong Convulsive Shaud under the Diaphragnm and in the Jaws Neck and Spine with execratiing paine so that the Body is sometimes in a curved posture like a Hook. The Legs are sometimes rigidly extended and as the Dis. increases the Convulsive Shauds move on and return in 10 or 20 Minutes. In the Interval of the Shaud the Body remains immovable and uniformly contracted. When the Jaw is not perfectly locked the Patient can in general move his Tongue and Speak and also use his Fingers but not his Arms. In this Dis. the Patient seldom makes any complaint of head aeh, is not attended with any Fever except it be occasioned by a wound. The P. is sm. but generally irregular and slow. The heat of the Body is nat. and so is the Breathing in general except during the Shaud and at that time the P. and breathing comes to be affected with disorder. The Dis. is not attended with any Thirst. There is no sw. attending it unless it be excited by the more violence of pain. At Short there are none of the symptoms that indicate a Febrile Disease. The Urine is in general high Coloured

Setanus

and in less quantity than natural. This however may easily be accounted for, the Patient's drinking but little or none; for in all Cases where there is but little Drink the Stomach is constantly high Coloured. It is attended with Costiveness which is in general an Attendant upon all Diseases in which great pain is the principal Symptom, The Patient has scarce any Sleep, The Face is pale and contracted tho' Patient is sometimes cut off suddenly by strong Convulsions tho' his Senses are before perfectly enlivened and he often enjoys his Senses to the last. The duration of the Dis. is various It sometimes lasts 'till the 11th day and is often mortal before the 4th If they survive the 11th they generally recover tho' it is a long time before they get the use (or) of their Limbs. They seldom recover the entire use of their Muscles under 6 Weeks or 2 Months after the Dis. is removed. when the Dis. proceeds from Cold there is generally a little Fever on the 3^d or 4th day & in all other Dis. attended with pain the Extremities are generally Cold when it attacks Children all the Symptoms are generally of a shorter duration After the Dis. is gone off there is great debility remaining on the Patient for a long time)

Pletanus

Causes

The principal are Colds and Wounds. when it proceeds from Cold it generally comes on 3 or 4 dayes after the Cold is caught off from Wounds the Symptoms don't come on often till the 13th or 14th day. It sometimes comes on from a Check given to perspiration by Cold when overheated when it comes on from a Wound it is most commonly from a Wound in a Nervous or tendinous part. Another Cause that has been thought of in Children is a Retention of风寒 in the prime Vice and a particular Aversion in them. The same Causes that produce Epilepsy are found sometimes to produce Pletanus. There have been instances of it being produced in Europe in Consequence of violent Emetics and sometimes in consequence of fits of Hysteria Angnia and the Gout but such Cases are extremely uncommon. It sometimes comes on in Consequence of Wormes. There is a particular convulsive Contraction that is called a locked Jaw which I have seen several Instances of myself. It sometimes comes on after Aposlepsy.

Tetanus

and other Dis. and in general I think a fatal Symptom I have not seen it for many years, but when I was a Student I saw 7 or 8 Cases of this kind in the Infirmary and all proved fatal. The Practice was then to give Opium which appears the best Remedy for preserving the Patient. We have an Account of 40 people at Gibraltar who had the locked Jaw and 39 of them died and the one that recovered had the locked Jaw from a wound in his Thumb and was cured by cutting the Thumb off. The cutting off the part that is wounded often prevents the fatal Effect of the Dis. Independent of the occasional Causes I mentioned Quinsy is sometimes an epidemic in the Torrid zone and some parts of America especially when there are rainy Seasons after hot Weather and when there is alternate Warm and Cold Weather. The Blood in this Dis. is generally thick and arterial, but in the advanced Stage of the Dis. it comes to have a loose (Texture)

Cure)

The Indications are

1. To remove the irritating Cause where it is known, when it proceeds from Catching Cold and from any internal Cause not in the power of man to remove it but

Tetanies

when it proceeds in Children from the Contents of the
Prince Vice when it may be in our power to remove the
irritating Cause by Emetics and Purgatives

2. Indication is to relieve the System by the most powerful
Antispasmodics. I mentioned just now that where it
proceeds from any Acid Content in the Stomach iu gen'ly
Emetics and Cathartics are proper but where it proceeds from
an irritant Cause different from this and where the Dis.
is epidemic Cathartics and Emetics are not found of any
Service on the contrary both these and bleeding and all
Evacuations seem rather to do mischief. I imagine
however that where the Disease seizes a Person of an
extreme Sanguine Habit the taking Blood in the
beginning may be necessary not with a view to remove
the Dis. for it rather does mischief that way but to
prevent the fatal Consequences which one would imagine
there must be danger of inuring to People of such a
Habit. But if such a Habit does not take place —
Bleeding is of no sort of Consequence but keeping an open
Bell' by simple Laxatives, and Clysters is certainly —
proper. The principle Remedy in this Dis. seems to
be Opiates given very frequently and repeatedly. It is

144

Solanus

a very common Thing to give the Quantity of a Scrupule in
24th & Dr. Chalmers in the Physicall Essays says that a
Patient not accustomed to the taking of L.L. would take 2ij
a Day without producing the least Stupor. It is Imagined
by some Physicians that it has still more effect when given
with Musk. This is certainly one of the most powerful
Antispasmodics next to Opium where it can be got genuine
It is a remarkable Thing what a Quantity of Opium may
be given in this Dis. without producing Stupor, but indeed
in all Cases of violent pain Opium can never be limited by
the common Doses for we all know that in the violent pain
of the Stone 25 or 30 drops of L.L. will have no Effect at
all, the Patient will not feel it in any Shape, in Order to
have Effect at all it must be given in the Quantity of 70
or 80 Drops at a time even to people not accustomed to
it. The Practice is to repeat the Opiate every half hour
till such time as the Spasm especially under the
Stomach ceases frequently an hundred gr^{rs} of L.L. will
not relieve the Spasm. There have been Instances in
Great Britain where Opiates have been given to a very

Setanus

large Quantity in this Dis. In the 3^d Vol. of
the Lond. Med. Observations says there is an
instance of a Patient who took in a Day 7^{1/2} of Opium
and 1/2 Oz. of Musk dissolved in a pint of Com. Oulep
this was a powerful Dose and it had good Effect. We
find several other Instances in the Lond. Med. C/o.
of the large repeated Doses of Opium in this Dis.
I think the best method of giving the Opium is in
repeated Doses every 1/2 or every hour at least

The next Remedy that appears to give the
Patient most frequent Relief is Emollient --
Somentations and Semicuprum. This is the
Remedy we must have Recourse to here. But it
is said the Patients upon being put into the
Semicuprum have soon turned so excessively faint
that they have died immediately. But I suppose
that this must be in a very advanced Stage of the
Dis. This we must always take care of. for putting
the Body in warm water occasions such a unfeared
Relaxation as brings on sometimes great fainting

Tetanus

and therefore must be done with great Caution and the Patient be quite in a horizontal Posture but it is universally agreed that Relief is always produced by a constant re-application of Fomentations. The Degree of the heat of the Warm Bath should not be under 90° of Fahrenheit nor above 100° If a Patient be at any time taken out of a Warm Bath and put into Blankets it commonly produces a Sweat, but at the same time it is allowed that a profuse Sweat is not to be encouraged. It is necessary and allowed that the Patient's Strength must be supported by proper Cordials, but every thing heating or Stimulating applied externally or internally is improper; and it is allowed that on this Account Blisters are improper and do great Mischief.

The only other Remedy I can mention in this Dis. is what is communicated by a Gentleman who lived in Jamaica which you will see in the 3^d Vol. of the Physical Essays and that is Mercurial Inction. This is a Remedy which one would not think of promising in this Disorder but I am well convinced that all Effects of & on the Constitution are not yet well understood. Its Effects

Tetanus

In some Dis. are I believe very extraordinary, & if this Account can be depended upon the Discovery is of Importance. The Gentleman says that of 12 Patients in whom the Disease arose from a wound all were cured by $\frac{1}{2}$ Unction and that the Physicians lost all their other Patients in this Dis. whom they treated by Bleeding, Churn much and Fomentations and the common Remedies and when they began to try the $\frac{1}{2}$ they lost none. They never lost one if they could bring on a Salivation in time, they kept them very warm and poured in a Quantity of $\frac{1}{2}$ soas to produce an Effect suddenly. To be sure if $\frac{1}{2}$ has any Effect in this way it must be applied very quickly because $\frac{1}{2}$ in the common slow way could not have the Effect the Patient would be dead or recovered before it could produce any Effect. It was partly with a view to this fact that I made use of $\frac{1}{2}$ in the Clinical Ward in what I apprehended to be a Spasmodicity in the lower part of the Oesophagus with Convulsions I cannot yet say what the Effect will be. The Dis. seems to be going off but I will not pretend to say whether

J. Setanus

it be the Effect of the Mercury or not?

Authors

The Authors I would recommend on this Subject are
the only two that I know of that have wrote on it

Dr. Hilary & Dr. Chalmers
in the Ed. Phys. Esp.

Genus Hysteria Character

The Hysteria consists of a complication of Complaints of various kinds. it is a Dis. which it is impossible to characterize by any two or three Symptoms because there is no Dis. to which the Human Body is subject that puts on such a variety of appearances. There are a variety of Symptoms that occur in one Patient that will not in another so that there is scarce any Dis. of the Human Body but it will occasionally imitate most of the Symptoms however you will find to be of the Convulsive kind, not permanent but often changing their Appearance without any apparent Cause. These Convulsive S. affect principally the Alimentary Canal and are attended almost universally with a peculiar Mobility and Sensibility of the N. S.

Hysteria
For the
History
See Whyle Sydenham. Hoffm. &c.

Occasional Causes

These may be reduced to the following Heads

1. Pethora either Constitutional or brought on in Consequence of Suppressed Evacuations as the Menses. When there is a Suppreſſ. Menſum if it does not immediately bring on Hysteria there will be ſuſh a Dispoſition to it that any other Caufe will eaſily bring it on. but after the Menses have been suppressed for ſome time the Hysteria ſy: go off and there is a Train of Sy: of quite a different nature which come on a remarkable abilitie of the V. S. and rather Hypochondriac Sy:.

It is obſerved that Women having no Children are much more Subject to the Dis. than thoſe that have. There is a Species of Hysteria mentioned by Vauvages which he calls the Hysteria libidinosa which Women not married are remarkably Subject to. whatever it may be in warm Climates It is certainly a moſt uncommon Appearance in this Country however it is extremely ſeldom that Women that are breeding are ever Subject to Hysteria

Hysterick.

3. It may be produced by sudden Transition such as by a sudden Loss of Blood. In this way women immediately after Delivery others after a Dose of Physick that operates very briskly will come thines face into violent Hysterick Fits. At the same time it is only a sudden Evacuation that is apt to produce these Fits. All Slow Dischargers of the Blood such as the Nerves flowing in too great a Quantity or continuing too long are apt to bring on Hypochondriac but very seldom Hysterick Vy. the same may be said of the Filum Alb.

4. It is produced sometimes by repressed Gout or by repressed Exanthemata

5. by luxurious Living want of Exercise or whatever has a Tendency to enervate the Body and to make the Mind more delicately sensible. Hence in general unless it be from a sudden stopping of the Nerves &c. we seldom meet with it among those that get their bread by hard Labour. One circumstance that prevents the Dis. from getting to a Height in them with meeting with so little Indulgence, there is no Disorder that grows so much upon Indulgence as Hysteria

Hysteria

6. By a Putrid Colliquies in the Stomach any Aerid Matter lodged in the Stomach or Alimentary Canal may act as an exciting Cause. Worms will frequently bring on all the Train of Hysterick Symptomes.

7. Flatulent foul Air generated in the Digestion of Food and not reabsorbed.

8. Very violent passions, a sudden Translation from one Passion to another also.

9. Infection. sometimes people that are predisposed will fall into the Disease upon seeing others in it.

10. It is often produced by certain disagreeable Feelings in the way of Smell and Taste and particularly by Hunger.

11. Water suddenly weakens the N. Power, water makes a disagreeable impression on the Mind. In this way it is brought on by Fright, which often produces Hysterick Ticks, also excessive Watching or being greatly overheated.

Proximate Cause

With regard principally to the Hysterick Paroxysm, it would really seem to be much owing to wind. It seems in many cases to begin in the Colon and to make its way thro' the whole Intestinal Canal by a kind of inverted

Hysteria

Peristaltic Motion of the Intestines up to the Stomach, and its progress to produce a variety of Convulsive Motions affecting the Abdomen with Motion, the Stomach with Nausea, the Lungs with Asthma, and the Heart with Palpitation. There are many sig. in Hysteria - owing evidently to a great distension of some other parts of the Alimentary Tube with Wind, Others are to be explained from an irregular Dehorm. of Blood and Nervous power and many of them to that particular Connection with other parts which we call Sympathy or whatever name we give to that peculiar Connection the Stomach has to all the other parts of the Human Body, endued with any Degree of Sensibility and particularly to the Connection between the Stomach and the Sensor Communis, We find the Stomach is greatly weakened from all Causes of Distension as by Wind, by Drinking large Quantities of warm Water after taking Emetics, many People will not recover it in a Night. and frequent Vomiting is another Cause

Method of Cure

The Indications of Cure are

1. To take off the Paroxysm
2. To remove the Predisposition in the Habit i.e.

Hysteria

to take off the general Nobility of the System and to brace the System particularly to strengthen the Tone of the Stomach and Alimentary Canal.

3. To remove all exciting occasional Causes we may by a proper Regimen and Medicines prevent the Dis. to a certain Degree, tho' we may never be able radically to cure it because the Disposition to it is originally in the Temperament of the Body.

When the Patient is under a Fit, a very violent one, is it proper to bleed? This is a Question which in many Cases it is not easy to determine; sometimes an Hysteric Fit is attended with Danger. In Hysteric Paroxysm coming upon a Person of a Pethoric Habit in consequence of some strong Impression upon the N. S. is certainly dangerous and if I saw a person in such a situation I should not hesitate a Moment with regard to the propriety of bleeding. Besides there is another Thing to be considered. It is our Business to take off the paroxysm as soon as we can because the violence of the Convulsive Motions in these Hysteric Fits always produce a proportionable Degree of Relaxation in the N. S. and so makes the Dis. more apt to return. Bleeding then in all Pethoric

Hysteria

Cases and especially in this Dis. arises from a sudden Cause such as a sudden Impression on the Mind or a Suspension of the Nerves is very proper both to remove Plethora and proper too as one of the most powerful Antispasmodics. Accordingly too said that in Hysteric Fits in the Situation I mentioned just now, Bleeding takes off the Fit, by 3 or 4 Oz. of Blood being taken off. However frequent Bleeding is certainly a very bad Practice because it tends both to encrease the Disposition to Plethora and the general Sensibility and Mobility of the System But wherever there are no marks of Plethora but an apparent Lowness, Syncope, Paleness of Countenance, a depressed Pulse. Bleeding is certainly unproper. The next Uniqui the Paroxism is Fomentation and Application of Warm water These may be unproper while Plethora continues till that be taken off and peculiarly unproper where there is a great debility of the S. Power and where the Paroxism appears more in the way of Syncope. But in all Cases where the Paroxism proceeds from Inanition and an unequal Distribution of Blood, in all Cases

Hysteria

where the Dis. is attended with Coldness of the Extremi^t,
 Compressions to the Extremi^t are highly proper, and when
 the Dis. is attended with violent convulsive Motions the
 Semicupium if it can be applied is a most powerful &
 Relaxant of the whole System, and there are many particular
 Cases where the Semicupium may be used with great
 advantage such as in Hysterie fits, that immediately
 precede the coming on of the Menses. Many Women who
 are in good health somehow before the coming on of the
 Menses are seized with violent Colics which appear to be
 Hysteric Paroxysms and I have been surprized to see in
 such Cases that by putting their Legs into warm Water
 and keeping them there for $\frac{1}{2}$ an hour the fit have been
 all removed and the Menses have been brought on, The
 Semicupium is still more powerful in this way.

3. I shall next mention as a Remedy that often answers
 very well in taking off the Irritability and Spasmodic
 Contractions of the party, the opening the Belly first
 with a laxative Glyster and particularly an Alfa fæcidea
 Glyster and immediately after throwing upon an anodyne
 Glyster of plain Water with 40 gr. L.L. If there be not
 Plethora we may give the Anodyne with great Safety.

Hysteria

as they are so far from any Effect to stop the Incesses
that by taking off the Spasm they have rather an Effect
to promote them. Friction of the Extrem. is proper
in some Cases.

4. In Case of Hysterie Paroxysms it is common to
throw Cold Water on the Face or to put the hands
into Cold Water the Effects of which are very different
having some times the Effect to raise them out of
the Fit immediately and at other times to make them
worse. I think the throwing Cold Water on the
Face in all Cases of this kind where there is a
Plethora is dangerous and may increase the Dis.
as the application of any Stim. is apt to do but where
there is lowness and fainting it may be used with
great Safety. I may mention under this head a
variety of Stimuli that are made use of such as the
Vol. & Alk. particularly holding Volatile Salts to the
Nose the application of burning Feathers under the
Nose, of Hungary Water and very stimulant
Elixers.

It is an important Thing in H. to be able in some
Degree to regulate the Mind and Spirits But these

Hysteria

things are not in the Physicians power. At the same time if he has a particular knowledge of a Patient's Disposition and Temper and of those things that tend to please him and to hurt him he will be oft able to give such Directions with respect to the management of the Patient as may be of infinite more Consequence than any Drugs in the world. I look upon one thing as of Capital Consequence vizt that these Patients minds should be always employed in a constant gentle agitation not violent because that dissipates the Spirits and whatever tends to do that tends to over. the Dis. but at the same time nothing tends more to over. it than a State of Languor and total Inactivity. Hence Travelling is of so great Service to all Persons subject to Nervous Complaints whether of the Hysteric or Hypochondriac kind. It has been often remarked that during the time of Civile Wars in any Country Nervous Dis. of every kind are extremely rare because then the Minds of People are kept in constant agitation and we often find that People that have been troubled greatly with Hysteria and have discovered most uncommon Sensibility of Mind upon trifling Occasions if some great Calamity

Hysteria

has befallen them which People would imagine — would have killed them or have rendered them distract'd it has been so far from doing this that it has cur'd them entirely of their Dis. And this is one Reason too that People in low Life are so little subject to Hysteria — because their Minds are commonly employed in the providing for the common necessities of Life

6. Vomits are commonly useful on Account of the Norbid State of the Stomach that is sometimes the Cause of the Dis. and sometimes of the continuance of it. At the same time the frequent Repetition of Strong Vomits is improper on Account of it's . . . weakening the Tone of the Stomach . . .

7. With regard to Diet it is certain that very full luxurious Living is extremely improper in true Hysteria however on the other hand as Hysteric People have often that Sensation of fainting — that tends to sink them down if they don't take something It is a general Opinion that they ought always to take something solid and cordial and that a full Diet is most proper in it But I have known many Cases where a low Diet has

Hysteria

succeeded best and giving my Observation that those
 People that for any Reason whatever take a vegetable
 Diet are the People that enjoy the most uniform flow
 of good Spirits but at the same time where there are
 Hysteric People that are accustomed to a full Diet
 they cannot change it with Safety, nor can any People
 with Safety change from a full Diet to a vegetable one
 at once. It never answers at all but produces --
 excessive Flatulency and Morbid Viscosity which in any
 Diet will aggravate all the vys. It is therefore --
 necessary if any Change is attempted to endeavour
 to bring it about by slow Degrees, and the greatest
 Attention should be given to avoid all Vegetables that
 are flatulent and apt to run into the Viscous Fermentation
 in the Stom. The Drinking much Tea Strong and
 hot I am convinced is extremely bad in this Diet I
 am far from being an Enemy to Tea in general I
 look upon it as an admirable remedy when a person
 is much fatigued I think it a much better and safer
 Cordial than the Drinking of Strong Wine. It has
 much the same Effect as going into the Warm Bath

Hysteria

But the Drinking very Strong Tea and hot & hasty tends to increase hysterick Complaints & and is an occassional Cause of them. I am convinced that it is not the warmth alone to which its bad Effects are to be attributed because I have known very Instances of People that have taken the same Quantity of Milk and water and with the same heat without any bad Effects. With regard to Diet, as People in this way are very subject to a morbid Acidity in the Stomach, it is proper to give up all Malt Liquor, The only Malt Liquor I would allow is Porter of a Strong Body and not in a State of Fermentation and taken immediately out of the Cask. But in general Water is the best Drink with a small Addition of Spirits & a warm Room as indeed every thing that tends to relax the System is very improper as likewise lying much in Bed, which such People are very apt to do. It is of consequence too as People in this way are apt to be covetous to keep the Belly open which may be done by

Hysteria

Elixir Sacra or Pier's Plastic. In speaking of --
 Regimen too I may mention one thing that is of
 more Service than all Medicine and that is Marriage
 Another thing to be attended to is Exercise and that
 that is in the open Air is the best but where that
 cannot be had Exercise at home must be substituted
 Where the Patient is subject to great Flatulency in
 the Belly he often finds great relief from wearing a
 broad Belt to be occasionally drawn tighter or closer
 about the Belly. 'tis Surprizing what Relief that
 very simple Application will give to People
 Subject to distension of the Stomach and Bowels
 8. Where the Dis. has continued for a long time
 and other Remedies have failed. It is found
 that Sea Bathings have remarkable good
 Effect sometimes in removing the Dis. --
 This Dr. Grahame mentions in his Account
 of Sea Voyages. The Cold Bath is a remedy
 naturally indicated as having good Effect.

Hysteria

upon Lowness of Spirits and its Effectes in
Determining to the Skin producning an equable
warmth over the whole System. In some
Hysterie Complaints a temperate Bath from 80
to 85° of heat is of considerable Service when the
Patient goes in it feels a little Cold but the moment
he is in he has a considerable warmth.

9. Steel and its Preparations are generally prescribed
in H. especially the Mineral Waters. These however
are improper in all Cases where there is a Vascular
Pethora 'tis the Pethora is removed but then they
are particularly proper in all Hysterie Complaints
proceeding from Obstruction of the Veneres especially
if Coupled with Chlorosis. Perhaps their Effect may
depend as much upon the increasing the Vcretions
as upon any particular Effect in the Steel.
However Steel itself is undoubtedly a good Medicine
when it agrees with the Stomach. The Mineral
Waters that are suited to this Dis. are those of
the Bath Tunbridge, Harborough and the Ryman waters
10. Bitters are very generally recommended
in H. and occasionally may be of temporary
Advantage

Hysteria

154

Advantage by strengthening the Tone of the Stomach. But I apprehend it is only in this Way that they can be of any particular use, when there is a morbid Acidity in the Stomach; Whenever this is the Case they ought not to be infused in wine, but either in Water, or Water and Spirits mixed together.

Colicir of Vitriol may be given with Propriety as it has no Tendency to produce morbid Acidity, but on the contrary to weaken Fermentation.

11. The Bark is freq. given in Hysteria it is the most powerful Antiseptic; but at the same Time to have any consid. Effect it must be given in larger Doses than is commonly given. It often requires the Addition of Blisters to make it sit easy upon the Stomach.

12. A Variety of Antispasmodics are occasionally prescribed in H. Some of the Stimulating and some of the Sedative Kind. Ether and Musk I think are two of the best and safest, but the most powerful and the most natural is Opium. This is indeed often prescribed, but there are many Difficulties attending the Exhibition of Opium in this Disorder; a long continued use of Opium tends very much to relax the System and to produce an extreme Morbidity of the Nerves. In Diseases of short Continuance tho' it be often in large Doses it is attended with

41842

not

Hysteria.

no particular Inconveniencie, but in Chronic Diseases wⁿ the Pat^t finds immed. Relief from it, it is almost impossible to prevent 'em from having daily Recourse to it, & this tends to produce a peculiar Habit of Body & partic. that State of the Syst: which is so apt to continue or to prod. the Disorder. There are some Cases when Opium in Hysteria disagrees much with the Stomach produc^g Sickness Pain & Delirium. I may observe here with Regard to Opium in general that we find many Instances of its producing Delirium and preventing Sleep, wⁿ if given in double the Quantity it will produce a sound & refreshing Sleep. In some Cases wⁿ the Stomach will not bear it internally, it will relieve all the Sy: of Spasmodic Contract^{ns} by being applied externally & mixed wth Ol. Tereb. & rubbed on the Pit of the Stomach and the Application of Hungary Water or something of that Fluid will often give immediate Relief in Hysteric Paroxysms.

An Extract of the Glycoscyamus has been of late prescribed in Cases of It. as a Succedaneum to the Opium, and with the Advantage of not making the Patient costive, because it tends to keep the Belly open, but

Hystoria

but I dont know nor think that it is the properest Medicine that can be used in this Way.

Hysteric People too are often subject to sudden Fits of Sickness & Faintness which Opium relieves, and to these People instead of the Effect w^{ch} it is commonly observed to have of taking away the Appetite, it produces a very good one. I have often seen Dr. Whytt's Observations confirmed in Practice; That if L. L. be not taken an Hour or two before Night it will not have the same Effects. In Case of great Irritation in the Stomach it is best to give the L. L. in Glycer, and at the same Time if the Belly is costive it will be proper to throw in an Oily laxative Clyster before the Anodine which will not otherwise be retained. Another Sym^m in w^{ch} Opium is of particular Service in Hysteria is in moderating the Discharge of pale Urine w^{ch} is merely from a Spasmodic affection.

There are several other Antispasmodics given in Hysteria such as Castor. If this be given in proper Quantities it will give sometimes good Eff^t even beyond those of Opium, and joined with Opium it has sometimes better Effects than Opium itself. The Effects of all Medicines vary very much in

Hysteria.

in Hysteric People and the same Med. will have no Effect in one Case which will have very good Effects in another & often will have Off at first, wh^{ch} afterwards will have none unless the Dose is changed & sometimes none in any Dose, for which Reason we ought often to change their Medicines.

In all Cases attended with Flatulency *Apsa fœtida* is an exceeding good Med. esp. Pills of it with a small quantity of Aloes & Steel. This is a very good Med. & agrees very well with most Hysteric People, only that no Med. of this kind shd. be given till the Prolific State is removed. *Apsa fœtida* has somet. the Eff. in these Cases of producing Sleep, tho' it has no such Effect in other People. It is generally given from 5 to 10 gr. but it may be given in able that Quantity with great Safety.

13. Refrigerants are somet. given with great Success, even Elixirs of cold Water are freq. prescribed & sometimes answer very well. Dr. Whyt recommends in Case of palpitation of the Heart w^{ch} it is merely an Hysteric Symptom, to take a Spoonf. of the Acid of Lemons. I have seen some Cases of Hysteria

Hysteria.

Hysteria where Acids answer exceed^j. well, but sometimes they gripe much & great Care shd^o be taken never to give Asciscents.

14. When there is a morbid Acidity in the Stomach wh^{ch} is freq. in H. & where there is Hiccups too, Lime Water is an exceed. goodned. I have seen good Effects too in these Cases from the Caust. vol. alk. In all Cases of morbid Acidity the Testacea may be given very freely.

15. The only other Remedy I shall mention wh^{ch} really often proves of Service beyond what one wo^d expect in it. is the external application of the Gum Plaister principally of the fætid gums. I have often seen great Relief in Cases of great Flatulency from this Remedy

Authors

Some of the best Observations on the Hysteria are to be found in Dr. Sydenham & Dr. Whitt on the Nervous Disease.

Gonorrhœa virulens.

Cure.

Purgers. Such as are the most cooling as Glauber's Salts or
Crem. of Tartar in such a way as to keep the Belly open rather
than to produce violent Purgings. People are apt to fall into
an Excess in purging in this Dis. The Ideas wh^{ch} they have of
the Propriety of the Purgations carrying off the infectious Matter
is entirely without Foundation and rather brings on Gletons &
swelled Testicles and Dis: that are worse to cure than the
Dis: itself.

I apprehend then the better way is only to give a
gentle Laxative, for 2 or 3 Spoons every Morning.

Regimene.

A total Abstinence from fermented Liquors & Animal
Food, from Venereal Stimuli, and from Exercise that Heats,
which last bring on swelled Testicles, particularly riding
long Journeys. The Drunks ought to be cool & mucilaginous.
There

Gonorrhœa virulens.

There is an Inconvenience in taking Nitre which is c, otherwise well calculated to the Infl. sy:, and that is, ~ that it makes a Person drink more than he woud otherwise do wh: makes the Stimulus recur so frequently, as much to encrease the Dis. So that when there is a Difficulity in passing Urine, I apprehend it is better to refrain fr. Nitre.

One of the most pleasant Mucilages is the Arabic Emulsion acidulated with Lemon Juice. We have no Reason to think that Camphor is possessed of any Virtues for abating ardor Urinæ, tho' it is oft recommended as such.

The Swellings are, after Bleeding & low Diet has been used for some Time, best removed by Eromentations and Emollient Cataplasms; except when the Parts are too irritable to bear 'em, then rather the Steam of warm water. In troublesome Erections plunging the Penis into cold Water gives Relief.

Injections are every way improper.

Mercury shd. not be used till the Dis. will not yield to the above Treatmt. ~ After the Inflamm. is gone, the Bark; & in some Cases it succeeds before, & promotes a laudable Discharge

Gonorrhœa.

Discharge of Urine from the Urethra.

A cured Gonorrhœa may be brought on again by Intemperance and violent Exercise.

Patience is requisite for the safe Cure of this Dis. for tho' I have known many get rid of it by a much shorter Process, yet at the same Time I have known an inveterate Cox brought on by this Method, & particularly by Injections. Therefore I think it the Height of Folly to run a Risque.

The Cure of partick Sy!

1st. One of the most troublesome is swelled Testicles, which in general are not easily removed. This sometimes comes on as a Symptom of Gonorrhœa; but it is often symptomatic of the Lues Ven. confirmata. It sometimes terminates by Resolution, Suppuration, Ichirius or Gangrene. Ichirius is the most com. & most unfavourable. Upon the swelling coming on, the running generally stops & here bleeding, largely repeated becomes necessary. The Dis. indicates it, for there is generally a violent Fever attending it. The mildest Clys. & laxatives just to keep the Belly open are proper. A Horizontal Posture and

Gonorrhœa.

and Suspension of the Testes in a Bandage are necess.
and fomentations with a view to bring back the running.
Spirit. Mind. is useful.

Sometimes a Resolution is diffic. & when attended with
any sy. of Pox there is no Chance of removing it but by a
q. Course & Decoct. Sarsaparilla. I have h. sometimes
the use of occas. Comits have remarkable good Effs in
lessening the Swelling of the Testicles. Some obstinate Cases
will yield to Nothing but the continued use of Hemlock.

2. Another troublesome Sy. in Conseq. of Gonorrhœa
imperfectly treated is a gleet. Sometimes this arises after
the Ven. Virus is gone, from small Ulcers in the Urethra and
sometimes from a Relaxation of those Parts that secrete the
Mucus; for it is brought on by wth ever occasions of weakness
partly excessive Purging. There is an Eff. of gr. evacuations
i. e. a weakness of the seminal Vessels part of the Sphincter
seminalis, the Conseq^u of wh^{ch} is a frequent involuntary
Emission of Semen. It is not easy to distinguish this from
the common gleet, but in this that the Semen always comes off
with a Stimulus more or less, & the Discharge is most

Gonorrhœa.

considerable after eating, after Exercise & in warm Weather.

Any seminal Discharges do not come off in a slow Manner; but happen only at partie^r Times. The Cure of Gleet is often extremely difficult.

I mentioned the Improperity of astringent Injections; notwithstanding that in the Hand of a skilful Phys^t they may be used with advantage in particular Cases of obstinate Gleets. I believe that a Solution of Corrosive Sublim. is one of the best Injections that can be used. In general, all Gleet is principally to be removed by those Med^t that brace the Habit of the Parts at the same Time. In this View, the cold Bath or even topical Bathing may be proper. A total Abstinence from Women is absolutely necessary. The Use of the Bark with moderate Quantities of Steel, & Steel & Mineral Waters not drank in very large Quantities, Strength-Diet & such as is no way heating & the moderate Use of Claret are all proper. Cantharides, recommended by Dr. Mead I have seen attended with bad Effects.

Strangury.

The Antiphlogistic Regimen, the Drinking Mucilaginous Drinks, such as the Infus. Linii or the Arabic Emulsion, Emollient Fomentat^w.

Gonorrhœa.

Fomentations & Immersions in warm water & partic. wⁿ: the Urine is quite stoppid helps it to pass easily. Sometimes these Sy: remain long while the Urine is either passed wth Pain or quite stopped from Cicatrices or Excrepencies in the Urethra. This has sometimes been much removed by a fl. Course; but very often not without Bougies made of mild & not irritating Subst: such as Duromis Bougies.

4. Buboœs.

Their Suppuration ought never to be attempted, but a Discussion of 'em by the Antiphlogistic Regimen & a fl. Course as soon as they appear, rubbing them at the same Time along the Course of the Lymphatics to the Testes with fl. Vintink. The Application of dry Cotton in the Beginning is often found successful for preventing the coming on of a Suppuration; But in Case all Attempts to prod. Resolution fail & a Fluctuation is felt, we must open 'em as soon as possible to prevent Absortion.

5. Shankers.

These commonly begin with red Itchy Spots wth spread break-

161

Gonorrhœa.

break & discharge Matter & then become carious Ulcers. Whenever the Shankers take Place, we always consider the Dis. as a Pox & have Recourse to ♀. At the same Time it is a com. Attendant on the Gonorrhœa virulenta & then requires the same Cure with Pultices & Fomentatns to remove the topical Pn of Inflam. With Regard to Shankers 'emselves, it is only the Mer. Application that can heal 'em up. We may apply the red Precipitate for as there is a particular Callosity in these Ulcers it renders this particularly proper, & I believe that in general it is more effectual than the ♀. Ointm^t. But at the same Time it is proper to put the Patient upon a ♀. Course & to continue it for a few weeks.

Infl. of the Prepuce of the Glans.

Is a comon Sym in the Gonorrhœa virul. w^t the Dis. is not got into the System. This produces Phymosis & Paraphymosis. They proceed often from want of Cleanliness, the acrid Matter bringing on Infl. & in Conseqw. of that the parter Stricture wh. gives so much Pain. Sometimes they are brought on by a sudden Heat & Cold. If the Inflam. is not soon removed it is apt to generate

Gonorrhœa.

Gangrene. The Cure depends chiefly upon large bleeding, but more especially topical Bleeding. That by Leeches is inconvenient, Scarification is much better. Sometimes the Frenum is obliged to be cut & sometimes the Prepuce must be cut off altogether. When the Inflamm. is very great, then Steams of warm water or the Immersion into it is very proper. After the first Inflamm. is taken off, a Poultice with Tach. may be used with Safety.

6. Callous Ulcers.

And often Cicatrices & Excrescencies in diff^o Parts, or Glandular Swellings that become Schirrous. These prevail most about the Anus. They may be taken off by Caustics or they are cured as other Schirri; but in some Cases there is a Necessity for Excision; they are also cured by Sls and white Bintment has sometimes carried them off.

(It is said that Gonorrhœa vir. can never degenerate into the Pox; but that is a most grievous Mistake)

Lucasen. con.

Lues Venerea confirmata.

When it affects the Bones it is particularly in the middle & particularly the Tibia. The Pain often resembles the Rheum. being worst at Night & remitting in the Morning. — Indeed in the Rheum. the Pains are most commonly abt. the Extremities of the Bones, & affect the System more universally than the Venereal & partly the Legs, Shoulders & Arms.

When the Dis. appears in the Skin, it puts on a variety of Forms: blotch Spots, sometimes yellowish, sometimes purplish & a scurfy Eruption comes out that exudes & resembles Leprosy.

This more partly affects the Temples, & the Roots of the Hair. This is called Corona Venerei. Little Fissures sometimes affect the Skin; sometimes there are Blisters on the Hands & Soles of the Feet, wth out any previous Inflamm. wth discharge of thin Liquor that erodes the Skin, & this often degenerates into spreading Ulcers in diff^{nt} Parts of the Body; somet^t they break out in one Place & heal in an^t & the Disch: is never purulent Matter but a kind of yellow or green Serum. In many Parts of the B. Lymphatic Glands come to be much swelled. Sometimes the Swellings fix on the Tendons & Nerves upon the Bones & form Tumors there of various consistencies called Nodi, Taphi, or Otofosses.

Lues venerea confirmata

The Heads of the Bones in the last Stage of the Dis. swell much, grow carious & a Matter issuing from 'em form an Anchylosis.

It somet^t fixes on the Eyes, the Palpebra swell, the Fistula Lachrymalis is prod. & sometimes total Blindness; somet^t on the Ears, prod. Tiri. Aur. Caries of the Bones of the Ears & Deafness. In some the Head is chiefly affected, & partic. the frontal Bones, & here it differs from Rheum w^t ch never fixes on the Bones of the Head. In the Head it prod. various morbid affect. of the N. S. & all the anim. Functions are extremely disordered. It frequently attacks the Lungs with Tubercl^s, Infarct^s & Ulcerat^s of the worst kind the conse^q of wh^t is Pthysis & Asthma. In the Stom. it prod. morbid affect. of Hypocond. ones, a total Loss of appet^t, a bad Digestion, somet^t Dropuy, sometimes Diarrhaea, wh^t is always attend^t with const. Hectic F. wh^t is in a great measure owing to the Reabsorption of the Ichorous Matter.

There are certain sy^t affect^s women in this Dis: — It often induces Schirrous Tumors in the Breast & likewise Schirrocity & Tumors in the Uterus. When Children are

born

Lues Venerea confirmata.

born with this Dis. they very soon dies.

CURE.

It must be observed that every active Preparat. of ♀ cures this Dis. & what is very unaccountable if one Preparat. of ♀ fails another that is often less effectual will freq. succeed. This therefore is a Rule in Practice that ought always to be follow'd, That a person havg. undergone a course of one Preparat. of ♀ and the Dis: returns shd. be treated with another.

Simple ♀ divided taken intern. is apt to run off by Diarrh. on wch Acct many prefer ♀l. Unction to any other Med. &c I wro^d myself prefer it. In most Cases it is not poss. to ascertain the Lty to be rubbed in. With some Peop. a very sm. Lty eith. extern. or internal brings on a violent Saliv. - Other People take 40 Times the Lty without being affected. It is no ways essential to raise a Saliv. - This I look upon as an important Improvement in Modern Practice, for the Constitutions were broke by the former Method. There are 1000 Instances of Patients being cured tho' they never spit at all, tho' perhaps they have had the peculiar Taste of ♀ in their Mouths some Swelling

Sues V: confirm.

Swelling in their Gums & a Looseness in their Teeth. If it be rubbed in very slowly, it may be given in such a manner as that in warm weather the Pat: need not be confined to his House; but great Care is to be used in this cold Climate, — otherwise the slower the more certain the Cure.

In the common way, I think that from 2 to 4 dr rubbed in from first to last may be sufficient.

It is certainly proper w^t the Pat: comes to salivate, if he has any Thirst to take some diluent Drinks, & I think there is a peculiar Propriety in a Decoc^t of Sarsaparilla. I am convinced that this is an admirable Rem. & that it will oft remove the most obstinate Sy: after a st Course has no further any Effect. I wo^t therefore advise a very strong Decoction from a Pint to a Quart a Day at Different Times. But when the Salivⁿ is raised he ought never to exceed a Pint and the st be st intermitted for some Time.

Whenever the Patient is disposed to sweat, a Flannel Shirt but not otherwise.

I think it is seldom necessary to keep up the Salivⁿ above 3 or 4 weeks. The Pat: ought never to be kept warmer than in Health, nor should he be exposed to cold if he salivates or sweats. There is a necessity of his being

Ques V: confirm.

confined to his House & even to a Room, but it ought to be airy
one as well as cool. We hear many Inst^s of Patients getting
violent Swellings of the Head by being exposed to cold, and it
is no wonder it kept for weeks together in a Stove.

When an Angina happens from cold or sudden Salivation
we treat it as any other Inflamm. Dis. by Bleeding &c. It will be
proper to keep the Head particularly warm.

Sulphur is oft given in Case of viol. Salivⁿ as a gentle Laxative.

The S^l. Pills wh^{ch} are just & rubbed with Honey or any
mucilaginous Subst^{ch} have this Advantage above Calomel that —
they are not so apt to gripe & that they act slower.

Many trust entirely to the Solutⁿ of Corrosive Sublim^z and
I believe in most Cases it is very successful; a Pat^h may take 3 or
4 or 5 drs. tho' many People may take double that Q'ty. It is not so
apt to affect the Salivary Glands as the other Preparat. & therefore
I think a Preference is due to it when the Skin is partly affected.
Whatever Preparation is given it is proper to keep the Skin warm
to promote perspiration wh^{ch} is much more convenient than —
exciting a copious Salivation.

The

Lues V: confirm.

The corrosive Solutⁿ of double the usual Strength is the best Aplicⁿ that can be made to venereal Sores; but when kept for a Time it precipitates, therefore it always shd. be used fresh.

Sometimes Pains remain after the Cure by S^wh^t are purely Rheumatic & to be cured not by S^wh^t but by W^t Water, Hiding and the Bark, w^th^t I have known remove 'em speedily.

For Ecstasies on the Bones (coming on in the last Stage) I imagine from the best Acc^t: That Mazerion is one of the best Rem. $\frac{7}{8}$ of the Root boyled in a Gallon & $\frac{1}{2}$ of Water to a Gallon adding Liquorice Root of $\frac{1}{2}$ a Pint of this to be taken 4 Times a Day. you may see an Instance of the good Effect of this in the Lond. Med. Essays - A few Instances I have kn^h myself of its being attended with remarkable Success.

An unfortunate Circumst^c conseq^u: upon this Dis. is, that the Pat^t often has a dread & apprehension that the Dis. lurks in his Habit for a long Time after it is entirely removed.

Authors.

Dr. Astue has given a very accurate Hist: of this Dis. but you must remember that there are modern Improvem^t: - There are some exceeding good Observations in W^t. Catesby.

Pictetus

Proximate causes.

- 1st. The most frequent as appears from Dissection of those that have died, are Calculous Concretions obstruct^g the Biliary Duct.
- 2nd. Som^t. a gr. preternat^l. Viscidity in the Bile.
- 3rd. A gr^l. Viscidity of Mucus contained in the Liver: & in the Beginning of the Alimentary Canal to such a Degree as seems to prevent the Bile from passing into the Duodenum.
- 4th. Tumors of various Kinds compres^g. the Ducts & prod. Inflamm. in the neighbour^g. Parts; & in a few Cases there is a real coalescence of the Sides of the Duct. Com. - This last is incurable. Of Tumors I think those of the Pancreas are most common. It is sometimes broⁿ by Compression of the Colon when greatly distended with Feces or Flatus in that Place where it passes immed. under the Liver.
- 5th. Spasmodic Stricture. I apprehend it must be this which comes on in Cholics.
- 6th. It may arise from a simple obstructⁿ of the Duct. Hepat. distinct from that of the Ductus Com. but it can never arise from a simple Obstrⁿ of the Cystic Duct; because there are many Inst^t. of People that upon Dissection have been found to have the Gall Blad. greatly distended with Bile & the Passage between that and the

Icterus

the Duct. Commun. entirely obstructed & yet the Pat^h never had the Jaundice. There is the great^t Reason to bel. — that the Gall Blad. receives the Bile, that it is not secreted into the Gall Bladder, but that it receives it by Regurgitation from the Ductus Com. by the Cystic Duct, & of Conseq. if this be obs^d. it prevents any more Bile from getting into the Gall Blad. & if any Jaund^d. was even to be prod. by Reabsorption it must be of short Continuance, because the Communⁿ of the Bile is cut off & in fact the Cystic Duct has been often found obstructed without any Jaundice.

7. In some particular Cases a Jaundice may arise fr. a Redundancy & Reabsorpⁿ of Bile w^t Obstr. or rather this Place w^t proper Jaundice. This is the Case in the Bilious remitt^t Fever, but more remark. in the yellow Fever of the West Indies. So far are these Cases fr. an Obstruct. to the Course of the Bile that these Qis. are attend^d with const^t Bilious Com. & somet. in the Cholera I have seen the Stools of a yellow Colour uncomonly so, the opposite of wh^t is the Characteristic mark of Jaundice.

It is very diffic. in many Cases to judge fr. wh^t of the above Causes the Jaundice proceeds. Somet. we can clearly ascertain that it proc. from Calculi as in Cases where Stones are

166

Icterus.

passed in the Stools, & wherever the Dis. is attended with very sharp Pain, there is no Doubt but this is the Cause.

Cure.

1st. Unless the Dis. is attend^d. with Pain or proc. from Plethora, there is no partar Advant. in Bleeding. In these Cases however, ^{often in} Cases of Pregnancy (where the Jaundice arises from the peculiar Positⁿ of the Child) the taking of 5 or 6 Dr. of Bl. will often remove the Dis. in 24 Hours. In Cases with gr. Pn^r from Calculi warm Bathing or Semicupium & Clysters after bleeding are the most prosp^r, and then an Opiate

2^dy Emeticks. When the Dis. seems to proc. either fr. the Viscidity of the Bile or of the Contents of the Stom. & Duodenum, preventing the free Egress of the Bile vom. will often cure the Dis. at once. This is often the Case esp. in Childⁿs Jaundice. If given in Cases of Calculi — when the severe Fits of Pain are off they often ans^r well & force the Stones thro the Ducts into the Duodenum. They tend to remove the Viscidity of the Bile & that partar Indisposition of the Stom: which is the Conseq. of Jaundice.

3rdy. Gentle Laxatives. to supply the Deficiency of the Bile & obviate Costiveness. Some^r pretty stimul^r Cathartics answer very well, whence it shd^r seem that the Stom: may be communicated to the biliary Ducts & in Conseq. of that they are enabled to propel the obstruct^r Contents; but in gen^r

Icterus.

I think it is better to give such gentle Laxatives as just keeps the Belly open, Pills made of Soap & Aloes are in gen. a morbid Acidity in the Stom. this makes a Propriety in using Soap, — independent of any solvant Power, as also Lime Water for Drink. — The soluble Tartar also drank as mineral Waters. In obtinate Cases there are many Inst^t where the purg^t Milt Waters taken regularly every Day have prod. good Eff. & in all Cases where there are evident Marks of the Viscera being affected I have a higher Opinion of 'em than of any o^r Rem. whatever. Small Doses of Calomel & Rhubarb in viscid Colluvies of the Stom. are better than the sedative Purg^t — In the Inflamm. Diatheses the Saline Purges so diluted as to take from 1 to 4ij at diff^t Times but also before Brkfst. Boerh. & V. Swinton recommends the antiscorbutick Juices from an Observⁿ that Pather have frequently calculous Concretions in winter wh^t are removed by their feeding on grafts in the Spring. The Plan Van Swinton proposes is in the winter Time to take Soap in pretty large Attes & Honey if it agrees with the Stom^t; in the Spring to take these Veg^t Juices as Decoct. Graminis with Honey and acidulated Min. Waters in the Sum. Time. The Min. Waters that are known to succeed best are those of Bath, & in some Cases Tunbridge, & in Scotland Moffat. Where the Dis. proceeds from Sclerous Tumors the Cicuta may be tried. Millipedes are much

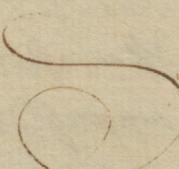
167

Icterus.

much recommended by some & to such as have gr. Faith in them -
they are not to be refused. Mercury seems to have no particular
Excellence except in the Dropes that are the Conseq. of Jaundice

Regimen.

Must differ much accordg. to the parlar State of the Dis. often
a legumen rather ascendent may be proper parlarly in Cases
where there is any Tendency to Putrescence. In other Cases where
there are Marks of Morb. Acidity Ascendents are not so proper.
But all Acids are universally proper parlarly ripe Fruits. ~
Universally fat Meats & Salt & every Thing heavy of Digestion is
impz. - Exercise is universally proper, & one of the best Rem.
that can be made use of, w^{ch} ever Causes the Dis. proceeds from ~
freq. Friction of the Skin ought always to be used. Sometimes, ~
w^{ch} the Dis. is not attend^d with gr. Pain, a Voyage with People that
are apt to be sick will answe extr. well, for the continual Training
& Nausea that goes on this Case often removes Obstr. that no
Temporary Vomits will have any Effect upon.



Calculi.

The Sy^{nt} of a Stone pass^d from the Kidneys into the Bladder, or generally into the Ureters are a violent Pain, & of Conseq^{nce} more or less of Inflamm. There are generally too all the Sy^{nt} of a Febrile Paroxysm, Coldness, Shivering, & Coldness of the Extremi^t, Nausea, Vomit^g, Spasmodic affectⁿ of the Bowels, Cholic Pain, frequ^t Indin^g to pass water, & great Difficulty in pass^d it, somet. a total Suppre^{ss}n of Urine for some Time, Costiveness, commonly a Torpor in the corresponding Leg, & a retractⁿ of the Testicle of the same Side. When the Pain is very violent it is attended with Syncope & sometimes Convulsions & if the Pat^h is weak it sometimes brings on Epileptic Tics & where there is a total Suppre^{ss}n of Urine for some Time it often brings on a Lethargy. When the Stone is pass^d along the Course of the Urethra a sensation of viol^t Pain seems to run along there bea^g the Pat^h in a most agonizing Manner, & after it has pass^d the Pain will go off in $\frac{1}{2}$ a minute's Time. Often after the Paroxysm the Urine will in the first maybe suppre^{ss}ed & very clear passes with large Sedim^t & com. with a large qty of Bl. & afterwards small Stones w^t are the orig^t cause of the Paroxysm. In Case a Stone is infarcted

168

Calculi.

infarcted in the Kidneys bl. Urine ... comes to be a Sym: especially after hard Exercise. When it is in the Bladder the Sym: are; an frequent Inclinⁿ. to pass Urine & Pⁿ in the Penis but esp. in the Glans in passing it & more partic. the last Drop of Water. There is generally too a const^t. Titillatⁿ. of the Penis & it is frequently attended with a Tenesmus, & somet. in Children with a Procedentia ani. In gen: we may observe that an affectⁿ. of this Kind affects all the other Parts about it in a gr. or lessern Degree. The Urine is loaded with a Mucous Sedim: (fr. the inside of the Bladder. Indeed the same Mucous is often discharged wⁿ there is a morbid affectⁿ. of the Kidneys with a Stone. There are often frequent Tremblings, sometimes Convulsions it is frequently attended too with Costiveness. But all the Sym: wⁿ ch. Imens^p just now may take place fr. a Variety of other Morbid Affectⁿ. of the Bladder. Where there is a Stone there is gen: a Sensatⁿ. of oppresive Weight in the Bladder imed. above the Os Pubis & often a gr. Titillation where there is no Pain. Somet. there is here a total Suppression of Urine & at o^r Times it will come easily enough. We often find the Urine come off with sudden Jolts. We generally find that small Stones will occasion a more obstinate Suppression of Urine than large ones. Large ones may more easily be removed by the Catheter or by a Change of Pasture. There is no certain Proof of Stone in the Bladder but feeling the Stone & its elf; this may be often done by introduc^g. the Finger into the Anus but in most Cases it may be distinctly perceived by the Catheter. This

Calculi.

This is a Dis. that properly belongs to the Decline of Life. If it happens to Children it is very rare that the Stone is in the Kidneys. It never almost appears in them but in the Bladder. It is so remarkably connected with the Gout that we freq. find the Dis. alternatively with one an^o, & often combined at the same Time. There are few Dis. of the Hum: Body but with a fit of the Gout will carry off & tend to keep Peop. free fr. them unless it be one of the Stone.

These 2 Dis. are generally bred by Wine, Luxury, Venery & Idleness, & they may be generally cured by Water-Drink, Milk & Vegetable Diet, Temperance & Exercise. In gen^e this is extremely true, it is a very uncommon Thing to find gravelly Comps^t amongst Country People that live soberly & use hard Labour. It is supposed that it may be bred on by being long confined to lie on the Back, & I imagine that there is something in it. It has been generally said that People that drink Ale are less subject to it than those that drink Wine, and especially a small sharp acid Wine. I think there is a good Deal of Probability that it may be so because so far as it is - - - - connected (as has been supposed) with a Morbid Acid of Stone: there is nothing worse in such -

Calculi.

such Complaints than this Kind of Wine.

Occasional Causes.

The Paroxysms of the Stone are immediately occasioned by any Thing that dislodges the Stone from the Kidneys or impels it into the Mouth of the Ureters, such as violent Exercise, strong Emotions of the Mind catching hold in the Back, Spasmodic Cholic, strong Diureties, — in short, whatever has a Tendency to give Concussion to the Body, — w^{ch}ever tends to stimulate or increase the Circulation. It is not so easy to account for the Paroxysms of the Stone in the Bladder: we can do it no other Way than by supposing that the Stone shifts its Place and that one Part of the Stone may be more angular & thus stimulate the Bladder and ano^r smoother and so give no Stim.

The Consistency of the Stones is extremely various. They have all the diff^r Degrees of Hardness from that of a Phalk Stone & even much softer. It is remarkable that more than one half consists of NA w^{ch} is more than in any o^r solid Substance w^{ch}ever, for in the Tartar or Calculus of the Ren. Wine, there is only one Kind of NA.

CURE.

To relieve the present Paroxysm, in case of Fec^r Bleeding has the best Antispasmodic & allowing the Stone to pass the Ureters. It sometimes

Calcoli.

Sometimes gives Relief wⁿ Opium & Clysters have no Effect.
Next is to open the Belly. The parter Stimul^r of the Colon w^t Regard
to the left Kidney shew how easy an affection of that may bring on
Costiveness; therefore, it must be our O^r to empty the Colon. Clysters
are immediately proper for this; but they are proper too as a warm
Bath or Antiperistalt^r applied close to the P^t affected. In Cases that
lead us to suspect a real Stone, I think that Injections, purely
emollient & demulcent are preferable; but in Cases where the
Pat^t does not pass large Stones but only gravelly Matter, especially
in cold Phlegmatic Habits, the Clysters that succeed best are the
Turpentine ones; but these are improper where a Stimulus is
improper. When the Emollient Clysters are proper, those of
warm Water, Infusio Lini or Oils will answer the Purpose.
Anodines are oft given in Clysters to remove & relieve the Spasm.

Vomiting if natural may be encouraged, or if otherwise, proceed
with Advantage.

Cathartics also after bleeding. Nothing is more common than
for a Dose of Glauber Salts, or soluble Tartar to prod. a prodigious
Discharge of Urine & gravelly Matter.

Diuretics are seldom of any Service in the Paroxysm.
When they fail of carrying off the Gravel they exasperate the Sy^t howev^r

The Dr-

calculi

170

The Demulcents are the safest & best such as Emulc. Arab. Infus Lin & Althæ & express Oils where Stom. can bear 'em

after prop. Evac. tinct. opiates may be given which is the greatest safety & they are indeed the Remedies we have the most dependance upon. It is needless to give them at all under a dose of 40 drops, at least if the Paroxysm is severe they must be given from 40 to 75.

after pector. is taken off by Bleeding I look upon Semicuprum as one of the principal Remedies in the paroxysm where people are only accustomed to pass sand with Stones Diuret. may be given with great propriety; hence y^a Corn. pup. have generally recourse to give; it will occasion a considerable discharge of Urine; but it acts much safer when made into punch; in this way it is a good Diuretic Medicine. However all the cases that are related of the Effects of this are not to be depended upon, because the Flatulent Cholic is often confounded with a Stone in the Kidneys which generally yields to Drains.

The Balsams are often used in this way but are heating. I think the best directions in this case are those of the sedative kind, such as the ft. dulc. the Saline Dr. the Neutral salts, mineral waters, such particularly as contain a

Calculus

Solution of the Gravel alkali & Steel Mineral waters—
I am sure that these are often of great service especially in
cases where there is only gravelly matter. I have read
many things done by both of these kinds of mineral waters. They
are certainly of particular service for preventing y^e Disease
returning. I may mention among the Med y^e are given as
diuretic & as a cold y^e tends much to alleviate y^e by the
Nov^o Ursi. It is a gentle Bitter & astring. The Ldy of fr^z sp^r
to 30 three a day will Ans^r extremely well tho' I don't expect
any thing fr it as a Lithrontriptic

Requirements

Should be of the lightest kind. Mastinum particularly
fr Salt & the keep^r an open Belly. The proximate cause of
the Dis is so much connected with the Stomⁱ; it plainly points
out the greatest attention shd. be paid to every thing that can
produce Morbid Acidity

This shews the propriety of keeping an open Belly &
the using a good deal of exercise

It is proper too in the gravel to sleep very cool &
also on a Matress; for keeping the back warm certainly
tends to make a gr^e Determination to the Stomⁱ Fermented
Liquors of any kind are unfavourable to the Gravel people
that are subject to it o^t to drink nothing but water, but if y^e
shd. be too cold for the Stomⁱ they shd. mix a small L^y of spirit

along with it.

With Regard to Medecine Lime water proves a Solvent out of the Body, but it has been given now for a long time --- internally & it is found only to solve Stones of a certain consistence. Caustic alk. is likewise a Solvent out of the Body but it has not yet been applied in such a manner as to have any Effect --- when taken internally. Mr. Stephens's Med. (a very injudicious collection & unuseful Med.) was at last reduced to Soap & Lime water. Whether there be really Lithontritie is a matter of much contention. I know that in many cases there can be no dependence upon them. But I am pretty confident that in a few cases I have seen them successful in dissolving the Stones. At any rate they may be needfull to aid the passing of them. & gravelly matter. All people that are subject to gravel shd. make Lime water & Soap ap^t of their daily Regimen & I am perswaded it will be of use in preventing a Return of q^r Dis. Dr. Whyley recom. 3f of Soap to be taken wth 4f of Lime water daily at 3 Doses, one early in the Morn^g and at 10 & ano^r at 3 in the Evening. Few Stone. will bear such a large Q^t of Soap in Subst^t. Those however that cannot bear it in pills may in Solution. The Shell-Lime is preferable to Stone Lime in making aqua calus. Dr. Whyley propounded to make of purified pot as hee & calimed

calculi

Shells ^{of} ~~are~~ ³⁰ ³⁰ diluted with Lime water ³⁰ & some Simple Syrup to be taken thrice a day. This is much more agreeable than Cam Lees. During the use of the Aq Calais ^q sp. t. shd. abstain from acids & fermented Liquors. He should drink only Water or an Infusion of Liquorice almost water with a very little Brandy is the only kind of fermented Liquor proper at this time. If spirits be taken by itself or other fermented Liquors used it will obstruct the virtues of the Lime water. There is an inconvenience attending the giving Lime water w^{ch} Veg - Diet of any kind, because every kind of Vegetable contains a large Quantity of fixed air. If the patient is costive he may take Aloe or Rhubarb but shd. avoid acrid or acid peryg - neutral salts. He shd. contain his urine as long as - possible & shd. only drink as much as will barely quench his Thirst

Chitticks Drops were given twice or 3 a day in Veal Broth. Its Success depended upon the Quantity that was given & that the Stom. of the patient w^{ld} bear. It may be taken in the - way fr 33. to 100. Drops at a Dose. I believe that Stones - may have been dissolved by this Spec. I have an exceeding good opinion of it myself

The taking a D^r of warm water before dinner has been advised as a palliative with the stone

Authors Dr. Whytt in the Med. Ess, Dr. McBride & Little - Treatise on Chitticks Medicines

Verme.

172

The sy. q. indicate their Existence are very fallacious - I know none q. can be thoroughly depended upon. I shall mention the most com. Attendant upon the Existence in the anim. Faecie

The pat. is concy of a paleish or greenish Complexion, has frequent Flushings of Face just of the same kind with hectic Flushings, Swelling of the Lower Palpebra with a bluish Ring. Dr. Monro mentions a Dilatation of the Pupillæ one sy. ^{the} Ring of the Rose is considered as a certain sy. at the same time there are a no: of People & Child. ^{re} cop, q. have this sy. who never shew any marks of worms. A partie Whiteness of the Rose is likewise reckoned a sy. ^{or} Swelling of the Upper Lip too: but this is a sy. I have no particular dependance upon in the case of worms because it is a sy. that happens in so many other cases particularly in Scrophula. They are often attended with a fated Breath and with a grinding of the Teeth when the Child is asleep. The appet. is very various, some wanting & at other times uncom. various. This I look upon as one of the most certain Attendants of the Dis. The Symptoms are most violent when the Stomach is Empty. The Degrees of Thirst is also various, a Salivation sometimes attends the

Dis

Verme!

Dis. a variety of new complaints are often connected and considered as taking their Rise from em'partie. — Epilepsy Sudden Starting in the Sleep, pain in different parts of the Alimentary Tube more or less severe, a dry cough, an Irreg' Trop. attended with many & anomalous Sg.[?] The Belly is sometimes Costive sometimes loose, — Sometimes there is Swelling of the Belly & Go Wasting of the Body. There have been instances tho' extremely rare of their perforating the intestines themselves. Children frequently pass worms without any of the above Sym. & when to all appearance they are in perfect health. So that I apprehend they are much more com. than is imagined and whenever they are attended with Morbid Sg.[?] there are Sg.[?] of some other Dis. which the worms are connected with rather than of the worms themselves. There is scarce a pt. of the Human Body in which worms have not been found & it is very difficult to account for it how they cou^d get there

Remedies most gen^{lly} Applied

1. Tin powders has been celebrated for the Cure of worms for these 20 years past & for the Tropia. Tin contains a sm. quantity of arsenic but not such as to produce any sensible effects upon the hum. Body. I have seen them often given without any sensible effects

173

Vermes

2- Steel Medicines are sometimes such as Steel Mart. & Filings of Steel. I imagine they are often of Service because we may observe that those Med. that act as Tonics are - the best Antihelminthics.

3- Copper has been given in a variety of ways & yet it is not that Tonics will live a consid. time in a Solution of Copper. The Cuprum. ammoniacali has been a com. Rem. in the Disease - it is attend with Epilepsy.

4. ♀. is one of the chief Med. in worms. Sm. Doses of Calomel triturated with Sugar & joined with Rhubarb or Galope is one of the best Rem. and where it does not prove purgative it is ever one of the best preparations given alone. One 2. or 3 gr may easily be taken with anything else. If it be given in the way of powder the best method is to give them for 8 or 10. days tog. and then give a pretty brisk dose of Calomel or other tolerably Stimulating purgative. This is the method of bringing away the greatest quantity as any thing that purges briskly generally also effects the best - Othiops Min. I have no gr opinion of Water in which ♀ has been boiled has been used but without any Effect

5 The waters which contain a purging Salt & a solutⁿ of Hepar Sulph have been highly commended in cases of ascarides

Vermes

6 - Expressed oils -

7 - Assafatida and Garlick are three have been prescribed but not as I find with any advantage. Worms will live a long time in a strong Solution of the 2 last or in the oils. -

8 - Valerian - I am apt to think that what advantages have been reaped fr it are only as a Tonic

9 - A variety of bitter Decoctions have been tried but they are now justly neglected for the Teras worm has been put into the bitterest of all & has lived for some hours and sometimes for days, & the Inst^t of worms being found in good health in the Bladder is a proof that Bitters are not a poison to them -

10 - A decoction of the wild Cabbage Tree Leaves is used in Jamaica & is one of the best Species of the kind I know

11 - The Indian pink is much celebrated & may be infused in 3ij of boiling water & this Lty to be taken at thrice. You have good reason to think y^t this answers exceeding well. I have tried the Bark of the cabbage tree with good success where Calonel & other purgatives have been used unsuccessfully. In those cases where there are worms in the Stom. Vomits are occasionally necessary. I have here many Inst^t where they have been thrown up in this way -

12 - Sulphur has been given and seems rather to act as

Vermes

174

apoison to the worms rather than ~~as~~ a cathartic. It is given in Switzerland to the quantity of $\frac{2}{3}$ of a pint Morning & Evening —

With regard to Clysters those of Milk shd. be injected previous to those of an aroid feature to invite the worms to the Rectum. The most effectual Rem. that I know in way of Clyster is Tobac. Smoker. You will find a pass. in the London Med. Essays recommending the practice in of ascarides. I have prescribed it many times since & I find it one of the best Rem. that is known in the ascarides, which are chiefly seated in the Great Guts & about the Rectum where they cause a troublesome Itching esp. to old peop; they are apt to be most troublesome in the evening. Tansy Tea has likewise been used by way of Clysters —

Authors

Rhedi, Vandevoiran, Vaulseneri & le Clere

Hydrophobia

A particular dread of water is a sy. m. of some Fevers but it occurs extremely rarely. However what I mean to consider is y^t Dis. which arises in Conseq. of the Bite of a Mad Dog or some other Animal. There are some parts of the world where it is said the Dogs never do go Mad. This is particularly mentioned to be the case in South America. This Dis. is not mentioned by Hippocr.

We have therefore good Reason to believe that it was unkⁿ in Greece in his time. The Dis. is not generated in every Species of Dogs as Wolos Foxes &c and communicated only to other animals by Infection communicated by the Saliva by means of a wound.

As it is of the greatest consequence to know wh^r a Dog is Mad. I shall mention some of the most general appearances. They are at first very low Spirited & run about by themselves. They dont bark in their usual manner nor eat nor drink as they used to do. They are very apt to fly upon Strangers at the same time that they obey their Masters. They hang down their Tail & Ears & walk torpid as if asleep. Their Eyes are watry & appear as if inflamed. At this time the Bite of the Mad Dog seldom proves fatal tho' their wounds shew some Virulence Externally

Hydrophobia

175

after this as the Dis. ever the begin to breath and loll out their Tongues with foam & a great deal of Saliva, There is one thing remarkable in their walking at this time — that they do not go strait forward but zigzag and when flying at any object they often miss it so that it wo^d appear that there is a deficiency in their sight. They turn perfectly — bank for want of food & are very furious; In this state — they seldom survive above 30. hours through death — the more virulent is the bite. Some Dogs are not furious but comatose and dye in convulsions. This has been remarked of the Dogs of Charles's Breed. This Dis. is said to arise in Dogs fr. their not sweating —

Symptoms

that appear after the bite

1st — There is a p^r in the p² that is bit that comes on — independant of the 1st p^r fr. the bite that arises somet. after & at a distance that is very various somet. months after more or less e somet. after the wound is perfectly — healed. The p^r soon extends itself to the neighbouring — parts. The patient complains of Lassitude & Languor & loves Solitude & has disturbed sleep & is restless & sighs continually. You see these are all the sy^r of a gear. In in its begining. This may be reckoned the first stage of the Dis. The

Hydrophobia

Duration of it is very uncertain. sometimes it will continue for 2 weeks

2 - As the Dis. evr. there comes on a Stricture about the praecordium a difficulty of Breathing a Horror at the sight of water that is a pathogous morbus sy. of the Dis. There is a Horror too at the sight of any clear object particularly a Mirror. This Dread of water does not appear to be owing to any Dis. in the Throat because you can Swallow Solids easily enough. There is an entire loss of appetite. If you touch their Lips or Tongue with any thing Liquid it throws them into great Terror & even absolute convulsions. There then comes on Vomiting of Billious Glutinous Matter. The Fec. is more or less. sometimes none at all. Prism comes on as an attendant sy. of the Dis. In this Stage all the Faculties of the mind are greatly disturbed & there is that partic. sy. of throwing out the Saliva & spitting upon the Attendants

3 - In the last Stage of the Dis. the Tongue hangs out of the Mouth, they become very Hoarse, are furious copat anything Liquid. As to their Biting I dont think there is much in that. In the few Cases I have seen there was nothing more than what we see often in people delirious in Fevers. but when the sy. run high & they are near death they retain their senses so much as to desire with

Hydrophobia

176

The greatest anxiety that people will not come near them for fear of their biting them. The pulse & Breathing then gradually begins to sink & the patient dies in convulsions & gasps & seldom lives many hours after these sy. have begun

There are Instances of this sy. coming on in a certain degree & observing for a considerable time the course of the moon like an Epilepsy but that I had never an opportunity of seeing —

CAUSES —

It is only received by the immediate contact of the Saliva of the Dog with the Blood, The contrary opinion has given rise to the fame of many inert Remedies and made others needlessly & Melancholy mad with Fear. It is found that it may remain for years before it operates but I don't know any well attested Instance of this some find it will come on in a few days, some it will be some weeks but I know no instances well attested of it remaining for 2 months before it appears, The opposite is the most uncomfortable notion in the world. There was an instance of several Dogs that were bit without shewing the least sign of madness, but a duck at the same time receed the Dr. said all the reg- sy. I have seen 100 instances of people that have been bit wth a dog was really mad & have never taken the disease

Prophylaxcs

One of the first things to be done is to cut out the part as quick as possible to prevent its spreading in the System. The suction of the part may likewise be stopped as soon as done with coppering flasks for the drowsy people have of taking the poison into their mouths that it might be done with the utmost safety and when the part is cupped I believe it might be proper to clarify it too to keep a constant suppuration in the part for some months after some people use the actual contrary Great dependence has been had upon rubbing the part with oil. I will now mention some of the best attested means for prevent the Disease coming on

1st - Musk appears to be one of the most effectual Med. There is a strong fact to prove this mentioned by Dr. Hillary of 10 people that were bit 7 of them that took Musk had a const. Diaphoresis kept up every night recovered 3 who did not follow this method of cure died. He proposes to continue this practice for 7 or 8 nights to take the quantity of 3 p and to repeat it every 3 or 4 hours. The same part may be bathed in the Seaby Day.

2^d - Immersion in the sea is in great reputation as a preservation from the Disease. The practice is now ⁹ I imagine it is a good one

3rd - Great expectations have been had of the Dr. of S. The Antiphlogistic regimen may be prop. with its above named acids & keeping an open Belly and Dr.

Hydrophobia

77

Hilany fr. obser^v - q. y^e Sy^r - unmerc^e came on again at the full ^{and new} Moon makes his patients take Musk again 3 times at night at every full ^{full} & new Moon.

There has been^g Expectations fr. q^e vol. alk. & partie. fr. D^r Hilany
^{cautio} Vol. alk. I do not know ⁺ it has got any fair Trial.

There have been^g Expectations & I think naturally enough fr. Opium in ^e Cure of ^r Dis. D^r Hilany seems to have been very fond of it & alw. gave it with Musk. So far as I know it has an Effect in moderating Sy^r but I don't kn. q^t it ever cured ^{of} Dis.

It has been prop. to prod. a const. Sweat by ^e use of Diaphoristics. It is partie & ^t there have been some Inst^r where ^r Sy^r of ^r Dis. took place & were removed by repeated Doses of Dovers powders. D^r Hilany mentions an Inst. of an Hydrophobia cured by large Bleeding Immersion in cold Water & opiates given so as to prod. a ^t sweat This is the only Inst. of Cure by this means after ^e Hydrophobia came on, that I ever met with. -

Fusions

You will find in D^r Hilany's Savatiges, & D^r Head on poisons some good Obs^{ns} on ^r Subj. & likewise in D^r Santesson's little Treatise on the use of S in ^r Dis. you will find a good Hist. of ^r Dis. in Boerhaave & B. Swieten. There is likewise an accurate acco^t in Caius Melianus

Venena

a writer who gives the most accurate acc't of this Dis: he writes of -

When anything is taken into $\frac{1}{2}$ Stom. $\frac{1}{2}$ acts as antifemic does, by raising a viol. Inf. Bleeding comes to be necessary, as necessary as in any other Topical Inflam.

We must endeavour to get the poison w^tever it be dislodged fr. $\frac{1}{2}$ Stom, as far as possible. Inmost of these Cases the poisons act as vomit themselves so $\frac{1}{2}$ it w^t be ridiculous to add to $\frac{1}{2}$ Stimulus; but we shd^t give a large Qu^t of Mucilage w^tch will serve both to expell $\frac{1}{2}$ poison & to blunt w^t remains so as to prevent its acting on $\frac{1}{2}$ Stom. A consid. Q^ty of Oil thereof or any other Mucilaginous Fluid shd^t be given to drink & $\frac{1}{2}$ same shd^t be thrown up by Injection. Milk has been frequently prescribed in $\frac{1}{2}$ case as a Mucilag. Fluid. If these have vomit. g^t for $\frac{1}{2}$ poison it will be necess^t to give an Emet. & Vehicul alb. will act the most quickly. -

At $\frac{1}{2}$ same time $\frac{1}{2}$ we are giv. g^t Mucil^t fermentations - ought to be externally applied & when $\frac{1}{2}$ p^t is extremely viol. - Simicup. &c to be tried. -

After very copious Evacuations when we have reason to think $\frac{1}{2}$ we can do no more in expelling the poisonous Matter we must in deavor to quiet $\frac{1}{2}$ by large Doses of opiate & I -- apprehend this is all we can do.

178

Venena.

As to those poisons ^{if} are on the Nerv. Syst. when the narcotic effects begin to appear, we must endeavour to Stim. the System upon the same principles as in the Case of Apoplexy. -

We must do every thing we can to stimulate & excite a Diaphoresis. -

I think it is very prob. that there may be very many poisons - particular Species, which when taken will quickly remove their effects. but as far as I know we are yet in the dark as to all this. All the Facts that we have yet upon that Subj. are hand. down upon the greatest Superstition by the Antients under the Name of Antidotes. With regard to the Bite of the Viper I believe it is a Fact, that the rubbing the part with Sweet Oil has a good Effect, if quickly applied, if not it has no Effect & in the same case I believe Sucking the wound immed may have a good Effect & it is not attended with any particular Danger. If it Occasion any Irritation in the Mouth it is easily taken off by washing the Mouth with sweet Oil. -

Diseases of Infants

Cholica. -

The Cholica or Gripes is one of the first & severest of child.^{ns} disorders they are subj. to it fr. Birth to the 2.^d or 3.^d Year of their Age. Childⁿ at the beginning of the Cholic cry incessantly drawing up their Legs. It then shews itself by want of Sleep, Swelling of the Belly, freq. a total Suppre^s of Urine, Costiveness freq. tho' Somet. Diarrhaea. Somet. green Stools gr. Vomiting, acid Belchings & sometimes those Cholics b. on Epileptic Fits. -

Causes.

Thas been tho^t owing to the Meconium not yet evacuated, but I apprehend it is the manner in which it is com. evacuated. In- Short there is a fluid to be evacuated & Nature has given a physis for the purpose wh^{ch} is the first Milk of the Mother. It is the case with all Animals we know that the Mother's first Milk has a considerable good Effect upon them. Now it is alm. the com. practice to give the Child some Drugs & never to let them suck the Mother till they are 2 or 3 days old, the Conseq. of is that the Meconium is retained & Med. that is given to purge it off prod. Gripes as it is gen: some sweet Stoff or other. Now if a child after it has been born some time & begins to ankeff for they

Cholic. Infant.

179

gen. remain asleep for the first 10 or 12 hours / e make some instinctive Motions as twisting of the Mouth & Head, shew s it wants someth. if it then gets the Mother's Milk it satisfies the Child & ans^r to the purpose of bringg off the Meconium & if q^u Mother has no Milk as yet, nothing promotes its flow so much as putting the Child to the Breast. -

2. And^r practice that causes Cripes is overfeeding the Child, it is com. the Moth. the Child is born to stuff it with water Gruel. This prod. excess. Flatulency & there is no Occasion for it at all when it is in want it will shew it by an instinct. Motion. -

3. And^r cause is giving Child^r improper food; they perhaps give it the Milk of a Nurse that is a Month or 2 Old if the Moth^r has no Milk; but the letting the Child Suck is the way of bringg Milk to the Mother's Breast, if there be none. It answers the best purpose in the World both to the Child & to the Mother; it will bring Milk to the Mother's Breast wh^old not have come in till the 3^r Day & then wo^rld have flowed in all at once & distend the Breasts to a gr. size and hardness, & if the Child be put at that time to Diminish it by Sucking it may Occasion great Distress & in many Cases Death to the Mother, so that I think a Child should not only not

Cholic. Infant.

not be Staffed as soon as born which is the com. prac. but —
altnge. absurd for there is not once in 100 times that a
child wants to Suck till it has been born more than 12
hours) but afterw^{ds} it sho? Taste nothing but w^t it takes
fr. the Mother. But this only relates to Infants newly
born & to their cholic. which you will find more distressing
for y^t first 5 or 6 Days. —

But for some Time afterw^{ds} child^{."} are apt to have the
cholic in Conseq. of overfeed^g & of improper Diet. I rechon
4.^t every child is overfed where the Mother has a sufficiency
of Milk that ever tastes any one thing else, w^t I apprehend
only tends to fidd Gripe^s. I looh upon it as a bad practice
to Confine them only to such at certain partie. Times, w^t is
a prac. intod by some Mothers for their own convenience Every Mother
ought to give Suck to her child w^t it chooses to Suck. Child^{."} may be easily
bro^t to sleep the greatest part of the Night but that sho? be intirely left to
Nature. As to the bad Qualities of the Diet given to child^{."} I looh upon
animal Food as w^t Occasions the greatest Mischief to 'em.
I think that no child w^t ever under 3 or 4 Years old, ought
ever to taste Animal Food unless on Acco^t of a Morbid
Constitution, where it may be given as a Med. Water gruel
sweetened with Sugar or Water gruel are com. Goods w^t
child^{."} but they are alescent & very apt to fidd. Gripe^s
& vomiting & green Stools. Pudding & all pastries are very improper

Cholic Infant.

180

improper being heavy & indigestible. -

4. And^e cause wh^t produces a Cholic in Child^t? I apprehend the being kept too hot. This almost a universal mistake in the Managem^t of Child^t! -

Moreover a Child ought not to be under any confinement as to Dress wh^t ought to be perfectly loose. -

5 I may Mention the want of proper Exercise as an^t cause of Gripes. Exercise cannot be given to a Child the 1st hour after it is born, but as soon as it comes to be necessary the Child makes an instinctive motion wh^t shew^s its propriety & indeed it does not want any person to apply this Exercise because as Exercise is natural to it, so it is also able to take it itself & there^f the most prop. Exercise is just to let it lie on the Floor on the Grass & let it sprawl as it will; & such a course enables them to walk at least half a Year sooner than others. -

A Child shd^t never be put into Cradle because in this way they are tied down & conse^q. confined to lie on their Backs, they shd^t also be allowed to lie in any posture they please alw. in a Bed with very few cloaths. -

Method of Cure

If it proceedeth the Mucorium the 1st w^t Milk wh^t is purg^{ve} for 2 or 3 days only if it do not follow the first 3 days it then comes all at once & seems to be vitiat^d by the Inflamed Breast & must then be allowed of Child; but we must

Cholick. Infant.

give the Milk of some other Woman nearly in the same Situation if this cannot be had we must have recourse to the gentlest Laxatives I have seen Honey & Mamma & Spt. of Violet given; but this also tends to gripes at the same time I think q. is no possibility of helping it, for I know none more proper. with regard to Nurses it is requisite that they sho. live in the same manner in a Gentleman's Family that she does at home. her Diet sho. not be fuller nor her Exercise less. The Dty of Animal Food fermented Liquors wh^{ch} they take when they come into a Gentleman's Family while at the same time they are totally indolent must certainly disease the Milk, and then it is no wonder that the Child becomes sickly. —

2. When the Gripes proceed fr. acidity wh^{ch} may be pretty well known by the green Stools, the Stomach that are more peculiarly appropriated to this are the Testacea; when costive the Magnesia, & if Obstinate & violent Clysters or Fomentations. when the Purgings are severe sm. Doses of Rhubarb, I think that in Child^{rs} Cholick Oils do not answer well tho' often given. In all Child^{rs} Gripes a good deal of Exercise is particularly proper. For temporary Relief when the Gripes are very viol. fr. 2 to 6. q.th of Sp.¹ C. C. or a single Drop of Oil of Cinnamon or of Oenanthe. But the Effect of all these Warm Med^{rs} is but of very short Continuance. I think the Disorder may be more effectually removed by the Means I before

Cholic. Infant.

181

before ment^d. Such Whey is extremely apt to inc^r. the Sourness in the Mom. & to inc^r. the Gripe. If we give any fermented Liquor, a little warm Water with a little Brandy in it seems to be the best. There is often gr. Relief gained by Fomentations & by Semicupians; & somet. I have known the Dis. so viol. as not to be relieved w^t Andyne cataplasms such as Thriaca. Somet. I have given Relief by Bathing^g Belly w^t Sp.¹⁵ of Wine & somet. have been obliged to give L.L. a few drops of wh^{ch} have quieted the Sy. & not had any bad Effects.

One of the best preservatives ag^t the Cholie is every thing that tends to harden & for y^r purpose Two² partie^s I recommend the daily Use of the cold Bath & being constantly abroad in the cold air. After y^r are 3 weeks old the cold Bath may be safely used. They shd^o also sleep in the most airy & largest rooms.

The Jaundice of Infants when it happens gen. goes off of itself in a few days or if it lasts longer requires only gentle Laxatives & a Vomit. —

Apthæ of Infants. -

History. -

It comes on soon after Birth. the Sy. that shew the Approach of Apthæ are a remark. Depression that continues to decrease till they make their Appearance. I have seen this go to such a length, that I was not able to distinguish a pulse & had the greatest Difficulty to say whe. the pat. breathed or not, & the child has continued in that State for some hours. I have often tho. they were absolutely gone. But I never knew a child die in this way. The Dis. is also proceeded by more or less of this Depress. There then appears a sm. little Speck abt. the Lips or the Point of the Tongue & very soon after this the Oppress. goes off & the p. begins to live. The Speck increases & soon spreads over the Lips & Tongue & the inside of the Mouth. some child. have red Eruptions pretty copious soon after they are born & it is observed that these children are much less subj. to the Thrush. This Dis. in the Mouth may be fr. 8 to 14 days, and I have often known it go to such a length as to prevent 'em intirely from Sucking - for four or five Days 'tis plain that it goes through the whole alimentary Tube because & & & & * * * & * & * & it appears -

Apthæ Infant

as far as we can see down their Throat & it appears again ab^t the Anus & w^t is a stronger proof when y^t Dis. goes off a vast 2^{ty} of Slough passes by Stool. The Apthæ are of a brownish Colour, if y^t turn black y^t are also Mortal. They are freq^{ly} attended w^t gr. - Gripes & Hiccup & gen^{ly} w^t Costiveness. When the Dis. goes off y^t Ch. is reduced to $\frac{1}{2}$ its weight, w^t we must suppose to be the case when an Infant has no Nourishm^t but just a Little of y^t Mothers Milk given by a Tea Spoon; And when we consider how y^t y^t Alimentary Tube is in such a State y^t of what is taken even very little can be turned to Nourishm^t. If the Apthæ do not turn gangrenous y^t Ch. never Dies. Fr. y^t perfect Health the Ch. enjoys for some Time after we must consider y^t Dis. as aritical & salutary. It seems an Effort of Nature to throw off someth. morbid in y^t Constitution perhaps bro^t into the World with it & increased by impropr. Managem^t & partly by keep^g them too hot -

Cure.

It is a Dis. y^t will have its course; & we ought to do nothing to stop it if we ca^t; but only endeavour to prevent its bad Conseq^u. The com. practice of Nurses, is to apply -

Apthæ Infant.

Garganisms partie. of Claret wth a Little Sugar or -
Alum or somet. a little Borax. The Effect of any of -
these is to take off y^e Crusts fr^y Mouth immediately;
but at the same Time they Answer no good purpose. In
a few Hours the Crusts all come again as before. The
only Thing that can be done in these Cases is to let y^e
Dis. take its course & to keep y^e Mouth wet with --
Demulcents of wch Cream & Honey seem to be the best.
when y^e Apthæ begin to come off, a sm. 2^{td} of Soap -
dissolved in Water, Ans^r very well to be applied as a
Demulcent; & to prevent y^e Apthæ fr^y being swallowed y^e
Nurse sho^r take 'm out wth her Finger. It is extremely
proper to keep y^e Belly open during the Dis. Tho^r any -
Purging is very wrong. If it be attended wth Gripes
Costiveness Magnesia with Soap dissolved in Milk -
does very well. Childⁿ sh^r never (partic. in y^e Condition
be in a Cradle but also. be kept to the Mothers or Nurses
Breast w^{ch} is the proper Natural Warmth for them &
I am confident tends more y^r any Thing else quickly to
recover their Health. -

Dentition.

Symptoms.

There is a sensible Heat felt in the Mouth & an increased Determination to the part, freq. Crying, watchfulness, Starting in Sleep, somet. viol. Fev: somet. Convulsions. This F. & Convulsions seldom or never go tog: but either of them are apt to come on when the Child is Costive. This is one Circum^c if shd. make people very cautious alw. to have their Childⁿ wth an Open Belly. We seld. see a Child have either F. or Convuls. that has an Open Belly. Nothing tends more to favour the cutting of y^e Teeth yⁿ something soft to bite at.

Cure -

1st Where y^e Sy: are Viol. Bleed:g with Leeches may be necess. esp. in full Pkth. Habits, & where y^e F. runs high. If they are applied to y^e Temples it is somet. difficult to stop y^e bleed:g thereof y^e sh: be applied to y^e Gums --'emselves or rather I think Scarifications of y^e Gums to be better -

2^d Gentle Emetics are of gr^e Service in Teething parly wⁿ Attend^d to the F. & Costiveness -

3^d The Tastacia & Magnesia are proper to keep the

Teething

Belly open, Magnesia partie. when there is Costiveness
& prepared chalk when there is severe Diarrhea & to relieve
y^e Gripes fr^t. Morbid Acidity -

4 Ano.^r Evacuation y^t. somet. has remarkable Effects in
mak^g Child^r Teeth easily is by way of Issue bet^t the
Shoulders or in the Arms -

5. Blisters may occasionally be proper in Case of ~
Convulsions: They are best applied to the Neck Child^r -
bear them very well as y^e do all serious Evacuations & are
never affected with Strangury fr^t em -

6. Antispasmodics are somet. necc^s.^r partie. Musk, Other
& sm. Doses of Opium after proper Evacuations -

7. Incisions into the Gums w^t a Lancet instantly relieve
y^e pain; but y^e shd^t not be done too early, as the Wounds w^t
heal over the Teeth & form a cicatrix wh^t can afterw^d be
hardly pierced by y^e Teeth -

8. As to Regimen. Teething Children ought also to be
kept on a cool Diet & use a good deal of Exercise. It is the
most impr. Thing in the World to wean 'em during y^e time
of Teething. But when there is a Morbid Acidity in y^e Stom.
Ifnd many Child^r are much better for taking a Little weak

184

Dentition

Beef Tea than fr. any other Diet & it is oft. neceſſ. to allow
'em a little Chicken, & some Wine. With a View to facilitate
the Eruption of y^e Teeth I think it is of partic. Conseq. for y^e
Ch. to have ſometh. on wh^{ch} y^e Gumm can make ſome —
Impreſſion. One of the best Things I know is a Bit of —
Liquorice Root or a Bit of Wax Cande. The Cold Bath
sh^t be uſed w^t any regard to Summer or Winter —

There is a Vile Nasty Custom freq^t among Nurses & if
is chew y^e Childrens Food w^t they eat any Thing ſolid, a
Vile nasty Custom attended w^t Bad Conſeq^{ns} —

There are a N^o of Directions in Med^e Writers which
appear extremely absurd. I believe the more y^e are left to
Nature & y^e Indications of com. Sence, ſo much y^e better —
There are Directions alſo. to keep Children in a partic.
poſture. I w^t rather ſay that the Ch. be allowed to
put itſelf in y^e poſture w^t ch^t is moſt agreeable to it —

Authors —

Van Swieten, Tifſol, Cadogan & Loch on —
Education —

Diseases of Women -

Chlorosis -

Sy:

The Sy: w^t take place when y^e Menses do not come on at their proper time are. A gen. Sense of weight over all y^e Body. A Lassitude, Pains in y^e Back, All y^e Animal Functions disordered, Visage pale and languid, Torpor of y^e System & all y^e Marks of Serous-Plethora. There seems to be freq^{ly} an Effort of Nat. to br. on this Haemorrhage long before it does come. We freq. find that there are pains in y^e Breast, Back & even at the Bot. of the Belly & Cholic pains y^t will continue for a long Time & y^e Girl will be suffer^g extremely. The Face will at first perhaps be flushed & there will be a particular fulness in the Face & sm. Pimples will come out w^t will not go off till such time as the Menses come on. But if y^t continue long in y^e situation this Flush goes off & y^t become pale & have y^e Marks of Serous Plethora & often the T-lurr all. comes on. At y^e time too y^t often become diseased in many other ways. For this natural evacuation not taking place, a gen. Plethora often takes

Chlorosis.

place, the Stom. becomes disordered & is often fall into Consumption. The Sy. that come on upon a Suppreſſion of the Menses are very diff. accord. to the duration & State of y^e Dis. or as y^e Suppreſſion arises fr some viol. external cause or not. Very oft when y are suppressed by Cold or some viol. passion it br. on y^e most viol. Sy. The Sy. in Conseq^u of a suppression are y^e same y^e take place wⁿ they are obsti. in their first Appear. - These are at first gen. y^e alle y^e Sy. of Inst. Death. fr somet.; but if y^e Discontinues obstinate for a consid. time these Sy. go off & the part instead of the Flushed Face looks pale & languid &c. There is no part y^e suffers so soon fr y^e Dis. as the Stom. There are many Inst. - where y^e Menses have been suppressed that the Bl. has forced its way thro' y^e Vessels of o^r parts most freq: from the Nose, somet. there is a spitting of Blood - sometimes a Vom. of Bl. & somet. Bloody Urine and Bloody Stools. There are Inst. too of its com. fr y^e Gums fr the Eyes & even fr y^e Nails. There are many Inst. of y^e Hemorrh. fr the Nose & Lungs com. on reg. wⁿ the Menses shd. have come on & after this has been

Chlorosis -

settled into a Habit it has been extremely diffic. to bring back the Nat. Course. There is not the Danger attendg. these Haemorrh^e: where the Vessels are only ruptured if y^e is where y^e Limbs are also diseased. The Breast in partur. is apt to suffer fr a suppression of the Menses in conseq^u. of y^e remark. Connection wth there is betⁿ the Breast & Uterus & indeed all y^e Glandular p^ts are apt to be infarcted. The same sy^e wch take place at the com^g on of the Menses often take place when the Menses cease when the Constitution often suffers exceedg. The Way in wch y com. leave a Wom. is as y first came on, in gr. 2 tbs perh. for 8 Days At y same Time y return evry Fortnight or 10 Days. In y way y weaken extremely & in some Cases become the Foundation to (Dropsy) & then return in an irregular Way perh. y dont come once in 2 or 3 Months but wⁿ y do come they come in excessive Qties. This Irregularity makes y^e perh. Subject to a Variety of Dis. at y^t Time. I have kn. some Ins^o of Women whose Menses have gone off very early in life perh. betⁿ 20 & 30 & their health has not suff^c but this is very - uncommon -

Occas^e? Causes -

1. An Imperforation, but this rarely happens - -

Chlorosis.

spens. The Remedy is very plain.

2^o Any sudden Emotion of the Mind or any violent Passions — coming on in med. before the Menses shd. come on or durg. their course will freq. Stop 'em at once.

3^o The most common Cause is the Applicⁿ of cold Resp. of Cold joined with Moisture. We may also obs. that at the Time that Women menstruate they have an uncommon Irritability of the whole System.

With Regard to w^t is to be eaten or drank, it is an Observⁿ of the Women themselves that is improper to eat any Kind of Fish at that Time. But how far such Observⁿs are well founded is uncertain. No Person wo^d suspect, that the putting the Legs into warm Water has any Tendency to stop the Menses; for we all know that in Gout, where there is an obstruction it is a Remedy that we commonly have Recourse to, and that often succeeds; but I have now known in several Instances where the Menses have been flowing, that the putting the Feet into warm Water has stopped them altho^g wh^t shews how uncertain all Reasonings upon this Subject a priori are.

4. Among other Occasional causes we may reckon —

Improprieties in the Method of Living such as improper

Regimen

Chlorosis.

Regimen and Management.

Proximate Causes.

I think they may be reduced to the following.

1st. A Want of Tone or a debilitated State of the System —
partly a Topical Debility of the Muscular Fibres of the —
Uterine Vessels.

2nd. A Spasmodic Stricture w^{ch} I apprehend is gen^{ly} the cause
where they are suddenly suppressed from the Effects of Cold or
violent Passions.

3rd. A Detournⁿ of Blood to some orst O^{ts} such as the Head,
Breast, Stom. inst^d of the nat^l. Detournⁿ which shd take
Place at the Menstrual Period.

There are many Cases w^{ch} are ascribed to a Suppreⁿ
of the Menses w^{ch} it may not be the orig. Cause of the Dis: or
only a Conseq. or one Effect. The primary Dis: may be different.

There is an extraj. thing w^{ch} Reg^d to the Menses: If they
are suppre^d in Health by any Cause wh^{er} it will prod. the
most violent Dis. in their Constitution. They will become weak,
lose their appet. & a long Train of bad sy: will take Place; but
if a Woman gets with Child they stop immediately after conception
wth out the least Inconvenience, perhaps for the first 2 Months
there will be a small Discharge, but they frequently stop alto^gz.
& by this they know that they are with Child. Now in this

Chlorosis.

Case the Health is not hurt. Perhaps for 3 or 4 weeks they will become sick in the Morning, & will throw up, but otherwise they are in good Health. Now we cannot account for this, That for the first 2 Months of Pregnancy before the Child can take any Thing like that Q'ty of Blood in the Vessels (for it is at least 4 months before the Child acquires a Degree of Magnitude fit to receive this Q'ty of Blood) I say we cannot account for it how this Disease shd. be suppressed with any Inconvenienc.

Cure.

1st When the Dis. is attend^d with few: we must first have Recourse to Bleeding, gentle, cooling Laxatives & to a cool Regimen, to every Thing that tends to relax & to invite the Blood to the Uterus. It is in this Period only that Bleeding is proper, where there are marks of gen^tl. Pleth: & we are also obliged to have Recourse to it where there are Infarct^{ns} of the Lungs or Stom. - Anor. Case in wh^{ch} Bleeding is proper, is wⁿ the Menses are gone off and there comes on those viol. Sy: w^{ch} gen^gl. attend that Time. I know Nothing in this Case of more Service than to take a small Q'ty of Bl. from Time to Time & make the Interv^{ls} longer, till the Constitutⁿ is entirely recov^d. But it is plain that where

the

Chlorosis.

the menstrual Flux has been suppressed for a consider^{ble} Time & where the Habit misl^t. of hav^{ing} its appear. of sanguineous Pethora becomes Leucophlegmatic in such Cases bleed^g. is by no means indicated.

2^d. What has been said with Regard to bleed^g. may be applied to Cathartics: They are necessary in the first Inst^t. where the Menses are suppressed. We often find that if given soon after the Suppre^{ss}., they will immediat^{ely} have the Effect of bring^{ing} them on. When the Menses have been suppressed for a long Time there is also a Tendency for Consti^ctions. In this Case it is necessary to keep the Belly open by small Doses of Aloes, for their Stim^{ulus} to the Rectum is commun^{ic} to the adjac^t. Parts. What I have said hitherto is in Case of a Suppre^{ss}io M. - But in a Menorrhoea Nothing tends more to bring them on than emollient Clysters. In some Cases where Emolli^t. Clysters woul^d not do Assa fatida Clysters are found of Service. Some Andine Clysters will have the same good Effects - Tis one of the best Remedies after the Belly has been opened that is known in Spasmodic Suppressions. Tis a misfortune that where the Habit is continued it is apt to bring on a Fluor albus. There are many Inst^t. of Women who for 5 or 6 Hours before the coming on of the Menses, have violent intolerab. Cholic Pains, & wh^{ich} are suppressed every Time they come on. I have tried a Variety of Rem^{ed}. in this Case, b^tw^t I have found to succeed best, esp. if the Part^t is plethoric, is the taking off 3v. or 3vi

Chlorosis.

of Blood. This often relieves immediat^{ly} & brings on the Menstru^s in $\frac{1}{4}$ of an Hour. The putting the Legs into warm Water will often bring em on as likewise the foment^g. the Belly or going into a Semicupium have often the best Effects this Way. Also a Vapour Bath.

3^o. Emeticks are given extremely freely, not merely to prod. an inmed. Diach. but with a View to relieve the Stom: Complaints.

4. In Regard to Regimen, if the Pat^t is in an Inflamm. State she must be kept perfectly cool: If in a Leucophlegmatic State the Diet may be more strengthening. In all Cases Exercise is proper, tho' indeed it cannot be proper in a Person that is fev^r. till the sanguine Pethora is taken off. W^m the Leucoph. State takes Place the drink^g much of watery Liquors is improper, but Steel & Min^e Waters are admirable Remed^g. partly owing to the Impregnation to the Coldness of the Waters, for both act as powerf^l Tonics; but such ought never to drink em in large Quantities, else that may do em more Hurt, than the Virtues of em can do good.

5. With Regard to the Medicines given as Menstruagogues, they are all of the Stimulating Kind, & therefore are improper in the early Stage of the Dis. when the Infl. Diath. prevails, because they will have an equal Chance of bringing on an

Chlorosis.

an Inflamm. &c or make the Bl: to break out in some or
Place, partly by spitt^g & vomit^g. - But it is a questiⁿ w^t any
of these Med. have a specul^g Effect in promot^g the Disch: of
the Menses or only operate as warm Stimul^g or Tonic Med: -

One of the most celebrated is the Tincture of black Hellebore,
a Tea Spoonful taken twice a Day^{**}. It may be observed in Gen^l w^t
with Regard to Cremenagogues & all Med. that are given in this Way
that their operatⁿ is extremely uncertⁿ & that the Effects of diet
& exercise is often ascribed unto them -

6. The Med: that I have seen in gen^l of most Service in
bring^g back the Menses where they have been suppressed for a
consid. Time are those that act as powerful Tonics, such as Bark
Ghee & the cold Bath. They are partly proper in a Leucoph.
State. The Bark, the Cold Bath & Exercise are w^t I have
always observed to have the best Effects. I must mention two
a Skin: that answers in some Cases extremely well, & that is
Electricity. In certain Cases however it may kill a Patient.

7. Mercury is somet. given with a View to remov^g Obstrⁿ
of the Menses & in many Cases answe^rs extremely well. It is
certⁿ too, that it often acts as a stimulant.

8. There is one other Rem. I shall mention not so much with

a View

** Vide Lewis's Mat: Med: de Helleb: n. -

Chlorosis.

a View to remove Obstructⁿ as to prevent their bad Effects &
that is Issued. They are particularly proper at the Time of the
Menses going off, & they are proper in all phlegmatic Habits. ~
In all Cases they tend much to prevent the bad Consequences of
a Suppression.

Authors.

Stahl & his Followers esp. Junker, who has the best Collectⁿ
of Facts upon the Subject.

Van Swieten has many good Observations.

Dr. Sympson of St. Andrews has given a particular Theory.

Menorrhagia.

An Immed. Flow of the Menses sometimes comes on with great Violence; at o^r Times it is more gradual. The Duratⁿ is generally for 3 or 4 Days, somet. 6 or 7. & somet^r only 24 Hours. In gen^t. in Proportⁿ. to the greatness of the Disch. there is more or less of Febrile Paroxysm preceding it, a Rigor succeeded by Heat, q^t. Anxiety, &^r in the Back & Belly. Somet^r the Bl. disch^r from the Uterus is greatly coagulated. There is one bad Effect of this immed. Disch. & of the Fluor Alte^r that they almost constantly destroy any Remains of the Hymen. They often flow almost constantly too, wth constant Dripping is called a Profluvium Mensium, where the Discharge is too copious. Another Effect is Languishness & Paleness of Complexion. If the Hemorrh. is sudden it often prod. viol. Hysteria; but where not so violent but tedious, it is more apt to bring on Hypochondriasis. There is in this Dis. a remark. Weakness of the digestive Powers wth tends greatly to enervate the Pat^r & cause const^t. Hysteria, wth Hyst. in Women most frequently has this for its Cause. It brings on also Leucophlegmasia. It sometimes takes its Rise from full Diet and a sedentary Life or a suppression of other evacuations. It is perhaps in
conseq^e

Menorrhagia.

Consequence of this that Women in high Life, very pale, & sickly enervated Women have the menses in the greatest Abundance of that blooming Country Girls have not $\frac{1}{6}$ th P^t. of that Quantity. I apprehend that this is owing to a morbid Pethora, but much more to Debility & a Want of Tone in the Vessels.

Viol^t. Passions are com. assigned as one cause of a gr. Evacⁿ. of the Menses. Junker insists much upon it that those Qui in Venere Speculationibus addicti sint, are partly liable to this Disease, but as far as I have observed, no Women are less subject to these Venereal Speculations as he calls 'em than those that have an excess^{ve} Evacuation. Nothing has a greater Tendency to destroy the Ven^e. Desire.

Violent Exercise, Drastic Purges, Abortion, Errors Loci, & topical affect^{ns} of the Uterus, Schirri &c, & all relax^g. Things, as too great use of warm diluting Liquors or of warm Baths.

CURE.

When there is any Degree of F. or topic Determination, Pethora, or Inflamm. Diathesis, Bleeding is partly indicated. But in Cases attended with great Lowness where there is a relaxed Habit & a dissolved State of the Blood, bleed^g is exceed^g improper. Where

Menorrhagia.

When the Dis: is the Effect of Spasm, Bleeding may be of Service as an Antispasmodic.

2. The Regimen in genl. ought to be extremely cool and particularly if there be any Degree of F: - In this Case as in o: Glamorrh: a Dr: of cold Water is sometimes found to answer extremely well. In genl. Peop. that are subject to this Dis. unless it be attended with a dissolved State of the Blood ought to live much upon Milk and Vegetable Diet, & it is proper always to lie cool. It would be best to lie upon a Mattress.

3. Both in the Intervals & in the Time of the Flux it is of partar Conseq. to keep the Belly open. Constiuenes brings on Irrit: in the Rectum wh: also encreas: the Dis. - It is therefore best to keep the Belly open, & by such Med: as operate with the least Stimulus such as Sopshur.

4. During the Time of the Flow, the almost Rest both of Body & Mind is partic: necessary. Women at that Time shd: rather lie in Bed.

It is difficult to determine w: Advice shd: be given in the Intervals with Regard to Exercise. If it be carried beyond cert: Bounds it tends to bring on the Dis. At the same if out of the Fear of bring: it on, we keep the Part: warm & lying much in Bed, it increases that Relaxat: of the Habit that brings it on. I think

191

Menorrhagia.

I think that in all Cases it is prop. to use gentle Exercises & to have cool Air, tho' dur. the Time of the Dis. absolute Rest is necessary.

5. Those that are much debilitated & have a poor dissolved State of the Bl. ought I think by all Means to have Cordials. good Claret is one of the best that can be given them.

6. Whenever the Dis. is the Conseq^r. of Spasm, Opium is one of the Prince. Remedies.

7. When the Flux is very viol. besides w^t I ment^d just now, there are a Variety of Astringents made use of such as Elgar Oli: and Allum Whey: a Dram of Allum to a Pint of Milk makes it coagulate & Zv. of this may be taken 2 or 3 Times a Day.

Bark I look upon as an admirable Med: in this Case, but it has not a considerate Influence at the Time of the Flow. 'Tis of the most Service in the Interr^{ls} to prevent the coming on of the Flow. Confect Japonic. The R. Ros. & many of the Acids are taken in this Dis. in a Variety of Shapes. But I think that Opium is infinitely bet^r. all the Med: that can be given after bleeding, as I mentioned.

8. Somet^r the putting the Hands into warm Water will afford Relief, w^t the Pat^t is like to faint by the excessive Evacuation, by alluring the Determination.

9. In Costiveness, Emollient Elixirs.

Menorrhagia.

10. Vomits are sometimes given in the Interval between the Periods. They have somet^h a good Effect in stopping it; but I woⁿt not prescribe a vomit unless there are evident Marks of something morbid in the Stom: - Where there is gr. Sickness a copious Vomiting will somet^h answe^r extremely well both in prevent^g the Dis: & in carry^g it off. It woⁿt seem that somet^h an acrid Matter simulat^g the Stom: tends to keep up the Dis: & when that is removed the Dis. is removed.

11. As to Tonics, Steel & Min^l Waters wⁿ the Habit is much debilitated may be used w^t gr^t Advantage, & Cold Bath w^t caution.

12. With regard to applic^{ns} to the Uterus itself I look upon these as gen. in prop^t because the Ut: is a P^h of the Hum: Bod: w^t ch^t is parly apt to turn schirous & to ulcerate.

13. There are some Inst^t where Sacchar. Saturni has been applied with Success wⁿ the Haemorrh. is excessive; but I think it is much better to apply it to the Bottom of the Belly than by any Injectⁿ into the Ut: itself. But I think that in gen^t there is very rarely an occasⁿ for external applic^{ns} at all. It is extremely seldom that Parp: die of this or any other intern^t Haemorrh. since before things come to that Length, a fainting comes on & then the Haemorrh: stops of itself.

Leucorr.

Leucorrhœa.

The Leucorrhœa or Fluor albus gen. makes its first appearance soon after the Menses, in 2 or 3 Days after they have ceased this begins. But on the contrary this somet^t precedes the other & in some Womⁿ the Fluor Alb: continues during the whole Interval of the Menses. Somet^t it is attended with a total Obstr^u of the Menses, & I have known many Girls have it for some Months or even a year or two before the Menses have come on. The Disch^l is extremely different: It is in gen^t a whitish Mucus that comes off bland enough; but somet^t it has consid^r Acidity. At o^r Times it is of a greenish Colour, fetid, facid, in somuch as to prod. an Inflamm^o of the Vagina, Ulceration & Tumor Utric. In this Situation it is impossible to distinguish it from a Gonorrhœa, unless fr^m a Knowledge of the occasional cause. It is said that a Fluor Alb: always ceases at the Time of the Menses, but it is a Thing we can know nothing of at all. It proceeds, from a Supposition that it flows from Differ^t Vessels wh^t does not seem to be the case; besides w^t the Menses are flowing, it is impossible to kn. w^r there be a Fluor Alb: or not.

The Symptoms consequent upon the Fluor alb: are a great Degree of Lassitude & Languor of the whole System & a total Loss of Complexion. It impairs all the digestive Powers destroys the Appetite and brings

Leucorrhœa.

on all the Sympt^t of Hypochondriasis, & almost constantly produces Sterility; but this is only the case where it has continued very long. We must however observe one remarkable Circumst^c, That if a Womⁿ has the Fluor alb: whenever she comes to be with Child, the Fluor alb. always stops, & indeed it very often proves a cure when no o^r Remed. co^r effect it.

'Tis commonly attended with Costiveness, with Pain and Weaknⁱ in the Back; this is an inseparable Attend^t. There is commonly too a weak irreg^t Pulse, a Palpitⁿ of the Heart, & the like Hypochondⁱ Sympt^t. When it continues long & is very insatiable it often prod. a Disposition to Drapser, great Feebleness & Wasting of the Body, & it is in many Cases an extremely obstinate Dis. to cure.

Causes.

It happens principally to Women that are a little advanced in Life, to those that have a lax Habit, that have suffered frequent Abort^s, to Womⁿ that use little Exercise, that drink much weak diluting Liquors, and to those that eat gross Food without Exercise. It is often the consequ^e of an imma^d Flow of the Menses & Lochia, or on the contrary it is so much an Attend^t upon a total Suppression of the Menses.

Leucorrhœa.

Prox: Cause.

May be either a relaxed State of the Vessels or an increas'd Determinⁿ to the Uterus. It may depend too upon a poor dissolved State of the Blood.

Cure.

1. The gen^e. Indications of Cure are just the same as in the Proflav: Mons: arises from Laxity, thin Bl^c., or an evn. Determinⁿ. The princi^e Thing is obs. every Thing with Respect to Regimen & Med: that tends to brace & invigorate the System. - Gr. Temperance with Respect to eat^g & drink^g in partic^e proper as well as a great deal of Exercise, but not in such a Degree as to waste the Strength & Spirits because that is debilitating the System; but such as the Pat^b can bear easily tends to promote Perspiratⁿ, & in Consequ^o of that to take off the Determinⁿ to the Uterus.

2. The Use of the cold Bath is admirable in this Dis: - The Use of the Bark & of Steel & the moderate Use of Claret are all proper; In many Cases the Copainy Bals^m has been prescribed. I have known a few Inst^t where it has been of Service, but I think that in general it is of little or no Use.

3. The

Leucorrhœa.

3. The rarity of Stom: & Hypocondriac Complaints require a peculiar Attention; this makes gentle Constrictions from Time to Time very useful in removg. such Compl^t.
4. It is proper to keep the Belly open by gentle Laxatives. The Diet shd. be solid & the Bath shd. avoid all Sulph. Liquors. When there is a morbid Acid: in the Stom: wh^t is often the Case in this Dis. it is proper to use the Tartaceous, Chalk, or Magnesia as the Belly is costive or open & to use Lime Water.
5. With Regard to astringent Injections into the Uterus in Case of Fluor alb: I never did practice with myself, nor do I think it is ever attended with good Effect, & I shd. always chuse to avoid them for Reasons formerly given.

194

Diseases of Pregnant Wom.

You will find that the common People who live in the Country & lead nat^e Lives & that therefore are healthy before Pregnancy are extremely little affected during the Time of Pregnancy. I have known Wom. that have been sickly at or Times alw. enjoy good Health in Pregnancy. This is partie. the Case w^t it takes its Rise fr. the bad State of the Menses or the Fluor allb: a Phtisis Pulmon. is either cured or suspended at these Times. The sickness in the Morn^g is the only Conseq^{ce} - It is not the Effect of Pletora, but of an altered Determⁿ - Som^t Women are subject at this Time to Hemorrh^g fr^m the Nose wh^t is som^t occasioned by real Pletora aris^j from Want of Exercise & too full Living. A Hemorrh^g proceed^g fr^m this Cause, must be treated by Bleed^g, Exercise & Temperance & keeping the Belly open. If the pregnant Woman is used to bleeding, it must be continued or wise such a Hemorrh^g will be apt to come on. But at the same Time I must say that I look upon the common Pract^t of Bl. in Pregn. as an exceed^g bad Practice. It is looked upon as one of the first Rules that every pregn^t Wom. must be bled & therefore fr^m that Law of Habit in the Constitution if they are accustomed to be bled with the first 2 or 3 Children it cannot

Diff: of Pregnant W:

be laid aside with^h grt. Inconveniencie, because it is apt to bring on Hemorrh^g & somet^h Abortion. But for a Wom. in perfect Health to bleed is one of the most absurd & unnatural Practices. It may be proper in certⁿ Circumst^t to do it; But it shd^t never be done by Way of Precaution. Some do it early in their Pregnancy & many others do it not only at this Time, but again 3 or 4 Weeks before they are brou^t to Bed; a most absurd Practice! The Sym^t are much better carried off by Abstinence, Temperance and keeping an open Belly. This is the prop^o. Way to take off Pethora, unless the Sy^t are parlarly urgent; but such is the Case; that Mankind rather than subject themselves to such disagreeable Remedies as Temperance Abstinence & Exercise will submit to Evacuation.

Women are subject somet^h in their Pregnancy to a Pitude to flushing & tooth Ach who are not subject to these Compl^t at other Times. And it is gen. observed those that are most subject to tooth Ach at this Time are less so to Sickness & Vomiting. The Rem^t I ment^d just now I look upon as the most effectual in these Compl^t (viz) Abstinence Temperance & Exercise; they are I believe suffic^t in gent^h where they are not gentle. Evacuations may be made use of. Another

Diff. of Pregnant W.

Another Sy^m is that of Longing. I shall not dispute but that in partie Cases this may take Place, but I am sure it depends very much upon Indulgence. Where it does take Place common Humanity wo^m make a Person go any reasonable Length in indulging it. But it is my Opinⁿ that it is a mere Dis^r of the Imaginⁿ fostered principally by Indulgence, & that where it does take Place it may easily be got the better of.

With Regard to Sickness, it seems to be a natl. Sy^m. It gen^r comes 9 or 10 Days after the 1st Suppresⁿ of the Menses & goes off of itself in abt 6 Weeks Time. The only Thing necessary is just to palliate its Violence. A Wom. somet^s as soon as she awakes in the Morn is for tak^g something in Bed to make her vomit more easily than she wo^d do wth out it & it seems to be no improper Pract: I have no scruple myself of giv^g a Woman a gentle Vomit often to see w^r the Dis^r proceeds fr^m a Fullness of the Stom: We need not be afraid of the Operⁿ of a gentle Vomit to a Wom: who strains every Morn: much more than she does in Conseq^{ce} of the Emetic. The Nausea may be somet^s put off by a little Tea & somet^s by a gentle Spriate, or a glass of Wine or any of the Spirit^s Liquors will sometimes put it off. Some Wom: know this too well & it thereby becomes a most destructive Thing to their Habit. Many
hurt

Diss. of Pregnant W.

hurt both themselves & their Children by this means; they find relief by it & therefore have Recourse to it freq^o. - But I think it is much better, at least if there is any Suspicion of this to prescribe some o^r Med. - any of the Cordials such as Vol. Alk. & a few Drops of L. L. than to allow em to make use of a Rem: w^{ch} they may apply to wⁿ they please.

There is a Faintg. somet^t occas^d by a compression of the Uterus upon the Iliac Veins w^{ch} prevents the necessary Retn. of the Bl: to the Heart. But this removes of itself upon a Change of Posture. Somet^t there is a Faintg. in Conseq^o of Sickness & the Motion of the Child. In that Case it is not a Sym^m of partur. Conseq^o & soon goes off.

A Pain in the Stom: is I think generally the Effect of a morbid Acidity & is removed by Magnesia & gentle Laxatives.

A Pain in the Breast is nat^l in Pregnancy & it is dang^r & I think an absurd & unnatural Pract: that many use to apply & repell^r Med: to the Breast to prevent the Milk from com^r thro on As the Mot: is not to suckle the Child it is tho^r nat^l to prevent the Flow there at that Time; Noth^r can be a more Diabolical Practice than this & Noth^r can be more dang^r than to do such a violence to Nature. If the Pain be violent a little bleeding may

Dis: of Pregnant W.

may be necessary, but Nothing ought to be applied but what is perfectly Emollient.

Abortion

This is a Dis: that is the most fatal of any to Pregn: Wom: It is most frequ: at the 3^d Mo: of Pregnancy & it often happens at the usual Menstr: Period. The attend: Sympt: are a Shiver & Coldness of the Extremities, a Pain in the Loin & in the Belly & in the Pubis, a sudden subsid: of the Breasts, a quick Pulse a Discharge of Water, a fainting & at last an Expulsion of the Fetus. Abortions are seldom dangerous before the 5th Month of Pregnancy, but after that they are often fatal, esp. when there are violent Hemorrhages, faintings & convulsions.

In the Time of Pregnancy there are often Hemorrhages & a Disch: of Morbid Blood fr: the Uterus w/out abortion. This may be owing to a Detachm: of Part of the Placenta which again unites & the Woman goes on to her natural Time.

The causes of Abortion

- 1st It may be owing to the Death of the Fetus.
- 2^d It may be occas: by Stimulus fr: the Uterus w: diseased, or from Dis: of the neighbouring Parts, esp: if the Woman is of a mobile

Diff. of Pregnant W:

Mobile Constitution.

3. Whatever greatly quickens Circulatⁿ & determines the Blood to the Uterus, as strong Emergⁿ Viol^t Exercise, a sudden Jirk, a Stroke on the Belly, strong Catharticks, viol^t Coughs, Lifting heavy Weights, Viol^t Emotions of Mind, & the Patient being weakened by the Fluor Alb: formerly, viol^t Strain^j upon going to Shool wⁿ constive.

4. Former Habits of Abortion. Women wⁿ they have began, pregn. never have a child that goes its full Time.

5. Weakness & Relaxatⁿ fr: the Profuso: Mensium or Fluor Alb: & especially if these Disⁱ continue during Pregnancy?

6. The particular Situatⁿ of the Fetus will sometimes occasⁱ i: for Inst^{ce} if the Umbilic Chord gets round the Neck, or there are certain Circumst^{ces} of the Placenta that may prod: Abortion tho' there be none of the other Causes.

As to the Proximate Cause it may depend upon Pethora or Inanition, or upon Spasm or it may be the same with any immod^g Flow of the Menses.

CURE.

1. Bleeding is the Remedy that is most common.

2^o Astring^t of the same Kind as Iment^o in Profuso: Mens^m or menorrhoea viz: Cort: Peau: R: Ros, Leons, Japan & Sp: Ali

Diff. of Pregnant W.

3. Opiates are very useful for preventing abortion from Spasm or violent Emotions of Mind & if it is not possible to prevent it they accelerate the Birth by taking off the Pain & Spasm. But they must not be given till after bleeding.
4. As to Regimen the Wom. shd. be kept in the most perfect quiet both of Body and Mind & ought to be confined to Bed, or w^t is better to lie above the Bed in the coolest Manner & always to sleep upon a Matras. The Antiphlogistic Regimⁿ is necess^y, cooling Diet & Med^t. Abstinence from fermented Liquors unless the Case requires a little cordial, but it must be taken very sparingly & with gr^t Caution; Animal Food is improper; Every Thing abt. the Wom: must be quite loose.
5. The introducing Pessaries into the Vagina covered with some Astringent, is a common Practice, but I think it is a very dangerous & mischievous one.
6. In Case the Floodings are excessive & there is a threatening of the Womans Life it is then necessary to proceed to Delivery, esp: w^t it proceeds from external Violence.

Swellings of the Legs.

Is the last Dis: of Preg: W: I shall mention. This uneasy Sym comes on in the last Month of Pregnancy in Conseq^c of the Childs Pressure

Diff. of Pregnant W.

Pressure on the Iliac Veins. Hence Varices in the Veins of the Legs, & dematous Swell^g ab^t the Pudenda, Pain in the Back, Dyspnea, obstinate Constipation, Flatulency, Hemorrhages, Suppre^g of Urine &c. As many of these sy^g are ow^g to a Debility of the System they cannot be removed by any Med^t dur^g Pregnancy, but go off spontaneously when the Wom^g is delivered. Keeping an open Belly & proper suspensory Bandages relieve the Swellings of the Legs. Laxative Clys^ters are of great Service. The Varices in the Veins of Ilem^g Swell^g ab^t the Pudenda are relieved by Punctures. The Pain occasioned by the Hemorrhoids may be relieved by Leeches or Emollient Ointment^{ns} wh^{ch} are better. Somet^t they occasⁿ such viol^t Pain as to endanger abortion; w^{ch} this is the Case they shd^t be opened wth a lancet, but not unless it be a Case of great Necessity, as the Hemorrh^g from 'em is difficultly stopped. Suppression of Urine is gen^g ow^g to the Pressure of the Child's Head & is often relieved by suspensory Bandages but if these fail the Catheter may be introduced.

The Circumstances of Labour belong to another Province.

198

Diseases of Women in Child-bed

The Natural City of Lochia is diff^r in diff^r women & is observed
that that those of a weak & delicate Constitution have them in the 1st City
in like manner as the Menses & as the City is various so is the
continuance of q^r flow. There is a kind of serous Discharge q^r continues
for a Consid. Time after the Bloody Discharge is taken off. an
immoderate Discharge of the Lochia is most dang. inured. after
Delivery, esp when attended with Pains, Convulsions, Loss of Light
Tremors, anxiety, sinking of q^r pulse & voice syncope when q^r
flux comes on some t^r after Labour it is preceded by severall
Symptoms and some q^r usually proceed Hemorrhages in
other parts of the body.
Immoderate

As to the Cause of q^r flow of the Lochia, they may be
reduced to the following heads.

1. A. hot Regimen & this too some t^r occasions a suppression
of them, both of which are equally dangerous. It also
produces sweat and Viliary Eruptions which are merely
symptomatic never critical

2. From repelling q^r Milk if q^r Breast w^{ch} begins
to flow abt. q^r 3^d Day after delivery and if then repelled is
attended wth bad Conseq.

3. It may arise fr a sudden Detumescence of the Bl. to

Uterus fr. Spasim. 2

4. Fr. viol. Emotions of mind.

5. Viol. done to the Uterus in the time of Labour as by
extractg. of placenta by Force.

6. It may arise fr. relation of the placenta fr. a second Child
left in the Uterus & fr. fleshy Excrencies growing there all
of which prevent its Contraction.

7. Some. if B. will be accumulated in the Ut. or vagina & discharge all at once, but if. is not attended with any Danger

Cure

where in invined. Blew of the Lockia is owg. to a Retention
of adhesion of some p^ts of the Placenta, Extraction is
the only Remdy. In gen. if Coolest Regimen sho^d be
observed. Bleeding is feld. nece^s. unless where of Dis. is
owg. to bad Management. Dry Cupping of the Breasts
& Extremities w^t Ligatures & proper Bandages are of
the gr. service, off the Flux be vnd. Cloths dipped in
oxycrate, & applied to the Bottom of the Belly & Back do
good & the gr. quiet, both of Body & mind sho^d be
observed opiat^{es} are of gr. service in the Dis. esp when it proceeds
to Spasim, but are not safe when there is an Inf. Diathesis
The pat. sho^d be kept very clean ther Cloaths shd be shifted
otherwise if Effluvia become highly putrid & offensive to
all around & maybe attended w^t fatal Conseq. It is a
very ridiculous prejudice w^t peop have ag^t shifting

Lochia Suppreſſa

the pat's Cloth, it is quite safe the duration of q Lochia -
varies in Dif^r! women & it generally changes its appear^{ce}
a few Days after Delivry, gradually alters its Colour and
becomes pale & continues so for 5. Days, but Somet^r the Bl.
returns upon q woman's getting out of Bed, & using Exercise. -

A sudden Suppreſſion is succeeded by Swelling & Hardness of q
Belly, pain & pulsation in q part, Fever and other Sy^r of
Inflamm. of q Uterus, and Urine & somet^r on Oſchuria, but
the Ly^r don't alw affect q Uterus imm^d. but Somet^r q Breast
Abdomen & Oſcera & Brain are affected wth Infl wch often
produces delirium Aposlexy & Convulsions. when q m
Suppreſſion is slight it only occasions vomitg & Difficult^y
of Breathing. The Suppreſſion is removed or its bad Effect
provoked by a Return of q Flux by nasal Aem^r,
a Discharge of Urine Dianhaa, profuse Sweats &
vulinary Crustations wch in this Case are symptomatic
& abscesses in dif^r! parts of the Body. Somet^r q m
Lochia are not Secreted at all & are somet^r Stopped
by coagulated Bl. The Coming on of the Suppreſſion
is kn. by Shivering, pain, alternate Heat &
Cold, a quick pulse &c. Algonreni is known to be
begun by a sudden Remifion of pain the p. becomes

Dis: of Women in Child-bed

feeble, the Extrem: cold &c.

The Occasional Causes are

1. The Lochia may be suppressed by catching Cold, which in these Cases is owing to their being kept too warm by too hot a Regimen & wⁿ when this has been of Case the Smallest Breath of air endangers y^r hurting of them.
2. It may arise fr. Sudden & violent Emotions of mind
3. Fr. Diarrhaea or &c. Evacuations,
4. Fr. y^r in prop. use of astring^ts & op^ts wⁿ given w^t a view to suppress imminent Fluxes.
5. Fr. Hysteric affections.
6. Fr. y^r forcing back the Milk
7. Fr. applying too tight Bandages after Delivery
8. It is often y^r Consequence of hot Regimen.
9. Somet. it is an Epidemic w^t any o^r assignable cause As. y^r Lochia stop often w^t any bad Conseq^r we sho^r solicit their Return but Cautiously For if we fail of bringing 'em back we may induce Fever & an Infl^r. of y^r Uterus, however if a Suppre^r of y^r Lochia be attended w^t Infl^r. For it must be treated just as other Inflamm^r bleeding as Somet. indicated as liberally as in

Dis. of W. in Childbed

as in Pleuwy but ought never to be practised but in Cases of Necessity In general it is best to bleed in the Fleet The Pedilinium and warm Comminations to the uterus are of Service in restoring the Lochial Discharge Emollient Clysters should likewise be used, as the Faces in the Colon and Rectum may be injurious by their irritation The Patient should use a very cool Regimen and be allowed diluent Drink at pleasure but not forced to take any more than is agreeable Diaphoretics are of Service but should be of the mildest kind The Neutral Salts Spirit. Madereri and Saline Draughts are most proper Saffron is a common Medicine in this Dis. which the prevalence of custom obliges us to comply with the of no Service especially in the m. Doses it is commonly given in, for it may be taken in quadruple the common Dose without producing much Effect, Opiates are of great Service in promoting the Lochial Flux especially where the Suppreſſion is owing to Spasm or in Cases of Ven. or Hysterical Complaints in these Opium and Musk are Serviceable but where an Inflamm. Diathesis prevails they are improper. At this time too a Fever similar to that that is Epidemic comes on or an aguish Paroxysm continues the whole time

Dis. of Women in Ch: bed

The Weed

The Disease called weed comes on with all the
Sym. of an Intermitt. or Chil. Fever and continues
only for about 24 hours. It comes on with Rigor —
Coldness &c. succeeded by heat and is sometimes —
attended with Delirium and this is occasioned by all
the Causes of Suppressed Lochia. The Dis. generally
terminates in profuse Unctuous Sweats and if properly
treated is not attended with much Danger. When the
Cold fit continues long, warm of (fomentations are)
of no Service and a moderate Quantity of Diluent Drink
but it is dangerous to force a sweat, least an Inflamm.
of the Uterus be brought on. Opiates are useful in —
promoting a Diaphoresis and are for languid women
the best Diaphoretics and Antispasmodics that can
be used

With

Dis. of Childbed W. Milk Fever

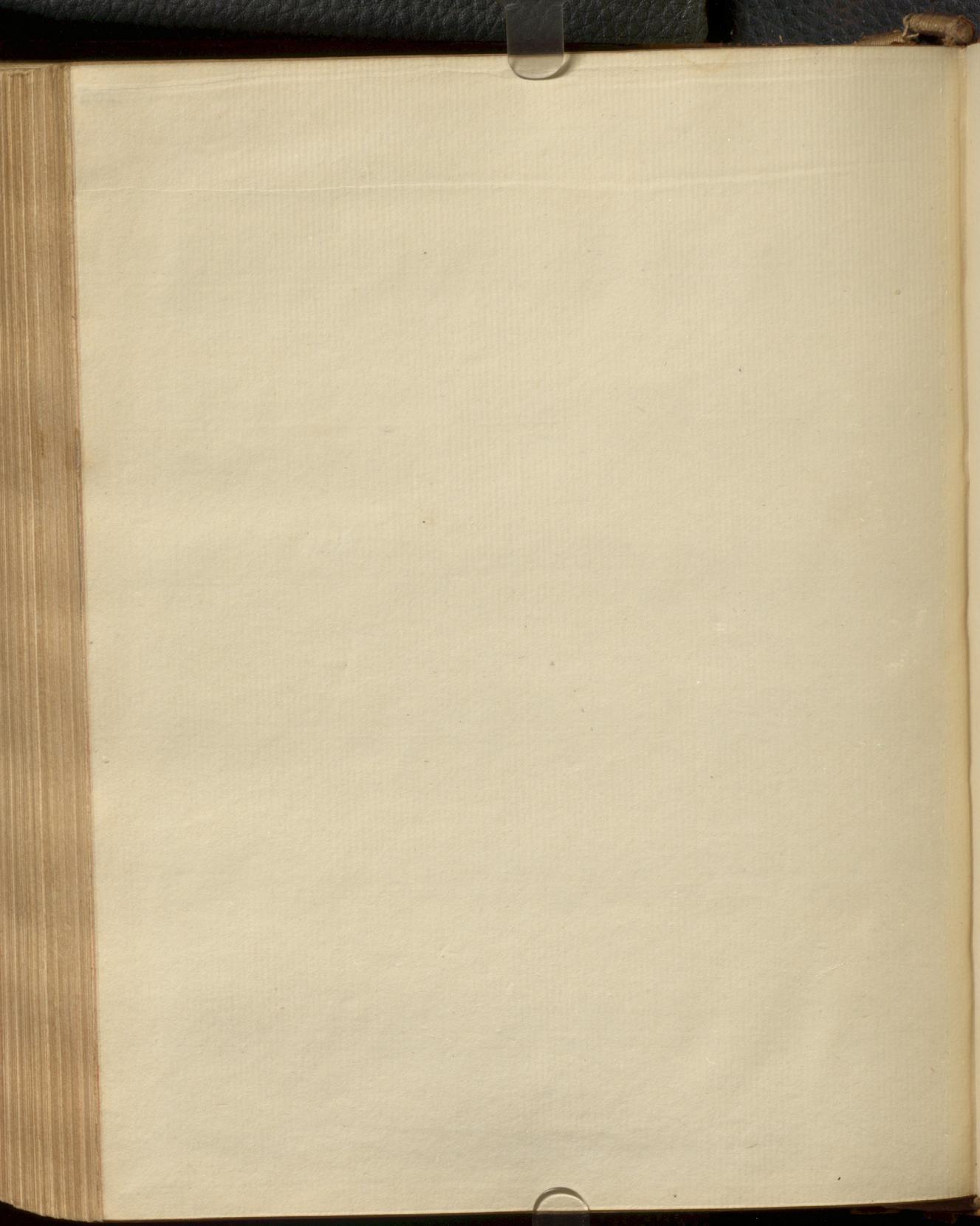
Begins about the 3^d day after Delivery with Rigor
great swelling and pain in the Breasts and Axillæ.
The Sollicitæ much diminished, This Dis. is owing to an
Irritation brought on in Consequence of a too great and
sudden flow of Milk into the Breasts and an accumulation
of Milk there is also induced, whence a hardness is produced
and pain is occasioned by the Stimulus and repulsion of the
Milk which induces it. & Repulsion of the Suckling of
the Breasts is often attended with fatal Consequences. Plasters
of Tinium and Sp. & Camph. are commonly applied but are
very dangerous and are apt to induce Ulcers and Cancer
of the Breast nothing but what is surely Emollient ought to
be applied. This Dis. is commonly carried off by copious
Sweats Diarrhoea Critical Distastes and abscesses in differ.
parts of the Body. This S. may be prevented entirely by
putting the Child to the Breast 10 or 12 hours after Birth.
This makes the Milk flow gradually into the Breasts and
what the Child takes at this time proves a most useful
Cathartic, If the Mother does not Suckle her own Child the

Dis. of Wom. in Childbed.

Nick ought not to be resipced but the Child should be allowed to suck two or three Weeks leaving it off very gradually when the Fever is begun it may be relieved by having the Breast sucked by a Nurse or which is still better by the Child. Keeping at the same time an open Belly and using a cool Regimen & applying emollient fomentations to the Breast. This is generally sufficient. By no means allow repellent applications for they are attended with great Danger on Account of their causing a Repulsion of Blood from the Breasts to the Uterus which may induce Inflamm. There: The advantages that accrue from allowing the Child to suck after Birth in about 12 hours are fully known of 4400 women who were treated in this way in the Leipzig Hospital by Dr. Hunter only 4 died and these had either no nipples or bad ulcerations in their Breasts before Delivery.

Now I have finished what I had to say on the Dis. of women

202



207

269

211 (W)

